

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(INCORPORATED)  
STANLEY FROST, Manager  
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second  
class mail-matter.

# THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

Vol. X Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 18, 1909.

One Dollar a year.

No. 46

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Hains and the Boyles Found Guilty—Roosevelt Hunting Successful—Steamer Sinks—New Sultan Begins His Job.

KEEPING OUT BOOZE:—The law passed during the last session of Congress to regulate the sending of liquor into dry states, is going to be vigorously enforced by the government, and already the good effects of it are being felt. It is becoming evident that the new law is a strong one, and the government authorities are getting ready to enforce it to the limit.

STEAMER LOST:—A steamer with twenty-one souls on board is overdue ten days at Duluth, and as wreckage has been seen it is believed that she was lost in the big storm of a week ago. The vessel was the Adela Shores. Every one on board is believed to have been lost.

SULTAN WELL FIXED:—Abdul Hamid, the sultan of Turkey who was deposed for a very few of his many crimes, seems to have known what was coming. He had \$7,500,000 on hand in cash and over \$15,000,000 deposited in foreign banks. He will not starve for a while. Perhaps he thought he would need this money to support his wives, of whom there are over a thousand.

KIDNAPERS GUILTY:—The couple who kidnapped the Whitia boy a few weeks ago have been found guilty by the Mercer, Penn Court. The woman says there will be something doing when she is sentenced, and has declared that both she and her partner will die before they will stay in prison.

JOB FOR ROOSEVELT:—Some kin friends of our Theodore Roosevelt, who was once prominent in Republican politics, are booming him for Mayor of New York City. Mr. Roosevelt was defeated for that office at one time, but recovered from it. The New York mayor is to be elected next fall. The city is unusually Democratic by about 150,000.

NEGRO LYNNED:—An unknown negro was lynched at Camden, Fla., last week on the charge of attempting to assault a white woman.

NINE DROWNED:—Nine people went out for a pleasure ride in a small boat at Wilkesbarre, Penn., last Sunday. All went well till the water got a lit rough, when the women got scared and upset the boat. All were drowned.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNT:—Roosevelt is having a corking good time in Africa. Every day brings the report of some big animal he has killed, and last Monday he shot a big rhinoceros. The animal was trying to kill him when he was shot, and fell only fourteen paces from the ex-president. Mr. Roosevelt has so far killed fifteen varieties of wild animals.

NEW SULTAN RULING:—Mohamed V, the new sultan of Turkey, has been officially installed, by the famous ceremony of girding on the Sword of the Prophet, a weapon which is said to have been worn by the founder of the Mohammedan religion. Few foreigners were permitted to be present at the ceremony.

HAINS FOUND GUILTY:—Captain Hains, who deliberately killed his alleged rival, Capt. Annes, last summer, has been found guilty of man slasher in the first degree, and will go to prison for life. This is the first time a man has been convicted in a shooting case over a woman in New York in years. It was generally expected that his plea of insanity would clear him as is usually the case. Perhaps his conviction will make cases of this kind a little less frequent from now on.

### LOOK OUT FOR MRS. CRANE

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan, begins her campaign today in the western part of the state. She comes to Kentucky at the invitation of Berea College, the Women's Club, and the State Board of Health, and is to be in Berea Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Her specialty is healthful living in home, village and city. She has made her own city of Kalamazoo the cleanest and the healthiest in the United States.

She will speak in Berea to an invited gathering of ladies at the President's house Saturday afternoon, and in the College Chapel Sunday night and Monday morning.

What she has to say will be of interest because she is a good speaker, and still more because she has something very important to tell us.

Quite a full account of Mrs. Crane and her work is given in the last number of the *Defensor*, and in a recent number of the *Circle*.

It would be a good thing if all our premises could be "picked up" before Mrs. Crane gets here!

### SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sunday School Convention held at the Berea Baptist Church Sunday, May 9, was a marked success. Not perhaps in point of numbers, for the attendance was not what might be expected at such a meeting at Berea; but the meeting was certainly a success in point of interest.

The meeting was conducted by the County President, Dr. Hobson, ably assisted by the members on the program.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., after which the following program was rendered.—

Song

Prayer, Rev. C. A. Van Winkle

Song

Object of Meeting and Welcome Address, Gen. L. V. Dodge

The Condition of Our County Work, County President, Dr. Hobson

Song

The Bible's Moses (10 Minutes), S. E. Scott.

Song

Short Addresses, Prof. Jas. W. Rainey, M. K. Paceo, Rev. R. L. Brandenburg

Final — 20 exactly One-minute Speeches

General Dodge's welcome was very witty and was addressed principally to the speakers from Richmond, Dr. Hobson and S. E. Scott.

The object of the meeting as stated by Gen. Dodge and Dr. Hobson was to secure united interest and united work in Sunday Schools in this County. An organization was effected by which a house to house canvass of this magisterial district might be obtained. Dr. Hobson appointed R. L. Brandenburg, Prof. Rainey and Mr. Ely as nominating committee to nominate the district officers. H. C. Woolf was chosen as President, Prof. Lewis as Vice-President, and Mrs. Dr. Cornelia as Secretary of the District Organization.

"S. E. Scott's address was especially interesting. He showed in a very dramatic manner, taking "The Bible's Moses" as an example, the great influence that the mother has over the life of the child, and the great value of early training. The talk was so very interesting that no one seemed to notice that he had spoken twenty minutes instead of ten, the time allotted to him.

Every teacher present was especially benefitted by Prof. Rainey's address. He very vividly pictured the great need of better trained teachers for the Sunday School.

It was suggested by the County President that the County Sunday School Convention be held in Berea sometime in July. Every one present seemed to heartily endorse the suggestion.

The visitors from Richmond seemed to be very much impressed with the excellent attendance in the Sunday Schools of Berea, having visited them Sunday morning.

The citizens of Berea are glad to welcome Dr. Hobson, and all such men engaged in such work, and it is to be hoped that much good will come from the meeting at this place.

One of the great reasons for Berea's standing so high in the scale of morality in this state is its good and well attended Churches and Sunday Schools.

### WAR RELIC FOUND

A most interesting and valuable relic of the strenuous days of 1863, and the bloody battles fought between Big Hill and Richmond, when the Federal troops were cut to pieces by Kirby Smith's army has been sent into The Citizen office thru the kindness and courtesy of Mr. M. D. Settle, of Big Hill. The relic is the remains of a Springfield musket, of the type served out to Federal soldiers during the earlier part of the Civil War. The stock has completely disappeared, but traces of it are still to be seen on the rust-encrusted barrel. All the steel parts seem to be present, but they are so eaten by rust that the weapon resembles the famous fowling piece that Rip Van Winkle brought back with him after his famous nap.

The old relic was found by Mr. Lincoln Castell on a field of his which runs up to the foot of the cliff on the south-west side of Pilot Knob. The weapon was turned up by a plow within a couple of feet of the foot of the cliff, where water had dripped on it and greatly hastened its decay. Lying near it were thirty bullets, the remains of a cartridge pouch, and other remains of accoutrements. It is known that the left wing of Metcalf's brigade of Union soldiers rested some where near this point during the first days fighting at the battle of Richmond, and it is supposed that the gun belonged to some blue-coated infantryman who gave his

WEDDED TO CAUSE.

Gov. Beckham for some years has been a temperance apostle, and since his defeat for the Senate it is said that he has become more firmly wedded to the cause than before. He will be a candidate to succeed Sen. Paynter, and expects to go to Washington on a prohibition wave.

Closely allied to his temperance ideals now are said to be Percy Italy, Henry McCheesney, J. Morgan Chinn, and other former State office holders, and they have adopted the motto: "You can't keep a good man down when they are calling for prohibition from out in the woods."

It is realized that the lack of a platform in 1907 cost the ticket thousands of votes, and they do not propose to try and win an election again without one.

### ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

This editorial is not written for those who have accomplished all they want to in the world, and if you, gentle reader, are one of those, and have attained all the success you think is good for you, or do not want to get anything beyond what you have, it will not pay you to read this.

Having eliminated all of this class of people, we are at liberty to express our opinion of them. The man who has done all that he hopes to in this world, or who has no further ambition, is thru with his work. He is dead for all the good he can do, and the sooner he is buried the less good virtues will be wasted.

For the rest of us; for us who still hope to do some things and attain some successes which we have not reached, it is worth while occasionally to stop and think over the ways we are taking to reach those hoped-for results. If we are getting toward our desire, then the review will be pleasant—if we are not, it will at least be useful, and we can start on with better chance of winning.

It is a melancholy fact that very few people in this world ever attain "success." Nearly ninety-five out of every hundred business ventures fail, and it is likely that about the same proportion of all attempts in any other direction miscarry. Many things are more or less to blame. Some men set their mark too high; some do not sufficiently calculate the difficulties; some choose unworthy ends, and meet up with Providence. But there is one general reason, which accounts for more failures than all the rest put together. And that is lack of perseverance.

Great men have had all kinds of qualities. They have done all kinds of things in all kinds of ways, and at first sight it would seem as if there was no one thing which they all did and on which they all built their success. But there is—and that one thing is perseverance. Every man who has won great success (this does not count men who have found gold mines, or had any other extraordinary good fortune but men who have won success) every such man has been notable for his doggedness and persistence of purpose, and it is fair to say that without these qualities no success worth anything can be won.

Success is like anything else in this world—it has to be worked out. No man can cut a very big tree with one stroke of his ax, no matter how strong he is. No woman makes a baking of biscuits with one stir of her spoon, no matter how clever a cook she may be. The weak man who hits the big tree a good many licks, one right after the other, and the ordinary woman who keeps on stirring, will win their object a good deal sooner than the strong one lick fellow or one stir woman. The tree is not cut, nor are the biscuits made, by one brilliant action, nor even by knowing how, nor by strength, but just by keeping everlastingly at it. The other things help, but they are only good when added to perseverance.

A young fellow—and some times an old one, too—will often quit in discouragement because his first, hard effort has not taken him all the way to the top. He seems to feel that, having shown brilliancy and a little real hard work, success ought to come to him. He gets tired before he even hits the second lick.

How many of us have done that? It is a great temptation to say there is no use, and quit, after little trial. It is easy to find an excuse, and leave the tiresome repetition to the other fellow. But, those of us who do keep right on hitting, and who do repeat, and repeat again, will finally cut our successes out of life. And no one, no matter how brilliant or strong, will get it unless he takes off his coat and goes to work steadily like the rest of us.

There is no better thought for a young man than this of Bill Nye's:—"My son, consider the postage stamp, how it accomplishes its object in life by sticking to one thing until it gets there." Put a little stickum on your back.

### LINCOLN INSTITUTE SITE

Although the subscription for the Lincoln Institute is not yet completed, the management has gone forward in purchasing a location. The site selected is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, east of Long Run, about 21 miles from Louisville.

The old gun will be on exhibition at The Citizen office for several days, and all who are interested are invited to call and see it.

**DEMOCRATS STEAL MARCH**

Special Dispatch to The Louisville Herald.

Frankfort, Ky., May 10—Statewide prohibition will be the lever used by Kentucky Democracy in an effort to regain control of the State offices in 1911, according to the statement made here today by a prominent Democratic leader. This will be one of the most prominent planks in the Democratic platform of that year, and the nominees, from Governor down, will be compelled to pledge themselves to abolish the sale of all intoxicants within the State, according to present plan.

It was stated on the same authority that the recent shift in control of the Kentucky State Journal to former Gov. Beckham marked the beginning of the crusade for support on a platform calling for State-wide prohibition, and that soon the editorial columns of that publication will be proclaiming the cause of prohibition in heavy black type and double-column headlines.

**WEDDED TO CAUSE.**

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It is realized that the lack of a platform in 1907 cost the ticket thousands of votes, and they do not propose to try and win an election again without one.

### CONSERVATORY RECITAL

The recital given Tuesday night at the Chapel by the Music Department of the college under the direction of Prof. Rigby and Miss Campbell was probably more thoroughly enjoyed by more people than any other one entertainment of the year. The lower part of the chapel was filled full and there was better order in the audience than is usual at concerts here. Every number of the program was well given and Mr. Rigby and Miss Campbell deserve great credit for the good work done. At the close of the regular program Prof. Taylor, of Philadelphia, who was here at Commencement time two years ago played Tam O'Shanter, and was enthusiastically encored.

### SINGLE TAX

New Kind of Tax in Washington—Tariff Situation Very Much Confused—Aldrich Still at Work—Porto Rico Unworthy—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C.

May 10 '09.

A startling rumor has been whispered about through the legislative halls this week—gossip is none the less interesting because it is indefinite, and every one knows it will amount to nothing. It is said that the leaders have actually talked over the "single tax" scheme for raising revenue, or some modification of it. England has recently turned to this plan in a limited way. Germany, France and Austria are considering it. Why should not the United States be a trifle ahead of the times, since we need the revenue, and join with Great Britain in setting the pace for this innovation in practical taxation?

The reader will of course remember the name of Henry George, who might have been mayor of New York had he not died, in connection with the term, "single tax." His belief was that the rise in the value of land which is all the time going on in every neighborhood ought to benefit every member of the community and not merely the men who happen to own the land. For instance, if a man holds a piece of ground in a county seat and a railroad comes thru and doubles the value of the land near the station the man gets a lot of money that he never worked for. Henry George's contention is that this money should go to all the people in the town, and consequently he would tax it away from the owner. In the same way whenever people in cities get rich without working simply by holding land which becomes more valuable as the city grows, they should be taxed the full amount of this increase in value, which was created by the general public and ought to be received by it. As a matter of fact Henry George was not the author of this idea although he was the first American to advocate it effectively.

In America it is generally considered to contain a fine ideal for the future, but to be impossible for a hundred years yet. Perhaps England's example and the present need of money for our government will lead to its trial sooner than was expected. No one in Washington takes it seriously, but many persons have been talking about it all of a sudden.

### TARIFF MIX-UP WORSE.

As to the tariff bill, all signs are failing, and the weather prophets are taking down their signs. The fate of the present attempt to reform the tariff is a secret in the bosom of an uncommunicative Providence.

The attempt of Senator Aldrich to keep his Senators in line to vote for the bill resembles a man driving a drove of hogs. By the time he has brought one stray member back into the bunch some other one has started celebrating Christmas all alone. Senator McConaughy, who last week was like unto a roaring lion, has this week been calm as any sneaking dove. On the other hand good old Senator Clapp of Minn. who never thought an un-Republican or wicked thought before in all his political life has commenced beseeching the skies to send thunders to overwhelm the regular protectionists. Senator Bristol of Kansas, too, has changed from a dormant to an eruptive volcano, and is now giving utterance to all the rebellious feelings which he has been stifling behind his stiff shirt bosom since the session opened. Listen to this:—"Mr. President, shout the fighting Senator from the middle west, this is the third time... I have been on my feet asking to get recognition from the Chair. I am a new member here, and possibly have no right to be heard in this body; but I am here by the same constitutional authority as any man who has served here for thirty years,... and with the help of what physical strength I have I intend to be heard." That is the kind of kinks which hot weather and the tariff question have been throwing into the chill Senatorial chamber during the past days. Practically all of the members are beginning to talk now, and each one has his style of oratory, as well as his line of argument.

### ALDRICH NOT SCARED.

Senator Aldrich views this tendency to speechifying with great gladness, since every day gives him more time to make sure of his men for the final vote on the bill. The opposition is

(Continued on Fourth Page)

### THING TO THINK OF

Each day, each week, each month, each year, is a new chance given by God. A new chance, a new leaf, a new life, this is the golden, the unspeakable, gift which each new day offers you.—Cannon Farrar.

We all have to learn, in one way or another, that neither men nor boys get second chances in this world. We all get new chances till the end of our lives

# THE LION'S SHARE



BY OCTAVE THANET  
AUTHOR OF "THE MAN OF THE HOUR"

SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, his son of the dead man, and three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Wigglesworth. A Miss Smith was mentioned, apparently as a conspirator. Winter unexpectedly met a relative, Mrs. Millicent Melville, who told him that her Aunt Rebecca, Archie and the latter's nurse, Mrs. Janet, were in the room. They were with the colonel and Mrs. Melville. A great financier magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith, and Archie. He was elderly, Senator Haley, who watch over Cary Mercer. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keetcham. On approaching Cary Mercer, the colonel was snubbed. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated the hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith. Despite her alleged connection with the kidnapping plot, which he had not yet revealed to his relatives, the party arrived in San Francisco. It was thought that they were big persons behind the hold-up gang. Archie mysteriously disappeared.

CHAPTER V.  
Blind Clews.

"But this is preposterous," cried Mrs. Melville, "you must have seen him had he come out of the room; you were directly in front of the doors all the time."

"I was," admitted the colonel; "can't the boy be hiding to scare us?" He spoke to Miss Smith. She had grown pale; he did not know that his own color had turned. Millicent stared from one to the other.

"How ridiculous!" she exclaimed; "of course not; but he must be some where; let me look!"

Look as they might through all the staring empty rooms, there was no vestige of the boy. He was as clean vanished as if he had fallen out of the closed and locked windows. The colonel examined them all; had there been one open, he would have peered outside, frightened as he had never been when death was at his elbow. But it certainly wasn't possible to jump through a window, had not only shut, but lock it after one.

Under every bed, in every closet, he prowled; he was searching still when Mrs. Winter returned. By this time Mrs. Melville was agitated, and, naturally, irritated as well. "I think it is unpardonable in Archie to sneak out in this fashion," she complained.

"I suppose the boy wanted to see the town a bit," observed Aunt Rebecca, placidly. "Rupert, come in and sit down; he will be back in a moment; smoke a cigar, if your nerves need calming."

Rupert felt as if he were a boy of ten, called back to common sense out of imaginary horrors of the dark.

"But, if he wanted to go out, why did he leave his hat and coat behind himself?" said Miss Smith.

"He may be only exploring the hotel," said Mrs. Winter. "Don't be so restless, Bertie; sit down."

The colonel's eye was furiously photographing every article of furniture in the room; it lingered longest on Mrs. Winter's wardrobe trunk, which was standing in her room. Round had been dispatched for a hot-water bottle in lieu of one which had sprung a leak on the train; so the trunk stood, its door ajar.

"Maybe he is doing the Geneva stunt there—is that what you are thinking?" she jeered. "Well, go and look."

Light as her tone was, she was not unaffected by the contagion of anxiety about her; after a moment, while Rupert was looking at the wardrobe trunk, and even profanely exploring the swathed gowns held in rigid safety by bands of rubber, she moved about the rooms herself.

"There isn't room for a mouse in that box," growled the colonel.

"Of course not," said his aunt, languidly, sinking into the easiest chair; "but your mind is easier. Archie will come back for dinner; don't worry."

"How could he get by me?" retorted the colonel.

"Perhaps he went into the neighboring rooms," Miss Smith suggested. "Shall I go out and rap on the door of the next room on the left?" On the right the last room of the party was a corner room.

"Why, you might," acquiesced Aunt Rebecca; but Mrs. Melville cut the ends of her words.

"Pray let me go, Aunt Rebecca," she begged, suiting the action to the words, and was out of the door almost ahead of her sentence.

The others waited; they were silent; little flecks of color raddled Mrs. Winter's cheeks. They could hear Millicent's knock reverberating. There was no answer. "Telephone to the adjacent room," proposed the colonel.

"I'll telephone," said Mrs. Winter, and rang up the number of the next room. There was no response; but when she called the number of the room adjoining, she seemed to get an answer, for she announced her name. "Have you seen a young lad?" she continued, after an apology for disturbing them. "He belongs to our party; has he by chance got into your room? and is he there?" In a second she put down the receiver with a heightened

color, saying: "They might be a little civiler in their answers, if it is Mr. Keetcham's suite."

"What did the beggar say?" bristled the colonel.

"Only that it was Mr. Keetcham's suite—Mr. E. S. Keetcham—as if that put getting into it quite out of the question. Some underling, I presume."

"There is the unoccupied room between. That is not accounted for. But it shall be. I will find out who is in there." Rupert rose as he spoke, pricked by the craving for action of a man accustomed to quick decision. He heard his aunt busily repelling Millicent's proposal of the police, as he left the room. Indeed, she called him back to exact a promise that he would not make Archie's disappearance public. "We want to find him," was her grim addendum; "and we can't have the police and the newspaper hindering us."

In the office he found external courtesy and a rather perfunctory sympathy, based on a suppressed, but perfectly visible conviction that the boy had stolen out for a glimpse of the city, and would be back shortly. The manager had no objection to telling Col. Winter, whom he knew slightly, that the occupant of the next room was a New England lady of the highest respectability, Mrs. Winthrop Wigglesworth. If the young fellow didn't turn up for dinner, he should be glad to ask Mrs. Wigglesworth to let Mrs. Winter examine her room; but he rather thought they would be seeing young Winter before then—oh, his hat? They usually carried caps in their pockets; and as to coats—boys never thought of their coats.

The manager's cheerfulness did not especially uplift the colonel. He warmed it out dully, however, for his woman-kind's benefit. Miss Smith had gone out; why, he was not told, and did not venture to ask. Mrs. Melville kept making cautious signals to him behind his aunt's back; otherwise she was preserving the mien of sympathetic solemnity which she was used to show at funerals and first visits of condolence and congratulation to divorced friends. Mrs. Winter, as usual, wore an inscrutable composure. She was still firmly opposed to calling in the aid of the police.

Did she object to his making a few inquiries among the hotel bellboys, the elevator boy and the people in the restaurant or in the office?

Not at all, if he would be cautious.

So he sallied out, and, in the midst of his fruitless inquisition, Millicent appeared.

Forcing a civil smile, he awaited her pleasure. "Go on, don't mind me," said she, mournfully; "you will feel better to have done everything in your power."

"But I shall not discover anything?"

"I fear not. Haa it not occurred to you that he has been kidnapped?"

"Hm!" said the colonel.

"And did you notice how perturbed Miss Smith seemed? She was quite pale; her agitation was quite noticeable."

"She is tremendously fond of Archie."

"Oh—she knows more than she will say."

"Oh, what rot!" sputtered the colonel; then he begged her pardon.

"Wait," he counseled, and his man's resistance to appearances had its effect, as masculine immobility always has, on the feminine effervescence before him. "Wait," was his word, "at least until we give the boy a chance to turn up; if he has slipped by us, he is taking a little pause on his own account; lads do get restless sometimes if they are held too steadily in the leash, especially—if you will excuse me—by, well, by ladies."

"If he has frightened us out of our wits—well, I don't know what oughtn't to do him to it!"

"Oh, well, let us wait and hear his story," repeated the soldier.

But the last streaks of red faded out of the west; a chill fog smoked up from the darkening hills, and Archie had not come. At eight, Mrs. Winter ordered dinner to be served in their rooms. Mrs. Smith had not returned. The colonel attempted a military cheerfulness, which his aunt told him bluntly, later in the evening, reminded her of a physician's manner in critical cases where the patient's mind must be kept absolutely quiet.

"But she ate more than he did at dinner,"

"Drinking coffee at a table in the court. He wins out, havin' paid the man, not a-singin' an' be guy the waiter enough to make him say 'Thank ye, sor,' but not enough to make him smile and stay round to pull off the chair. I followed him to the door, but he got into an automobile—"

"Get the number?"

"Yis, sor. Number—hero 'ts, sor, I wrote it down to make sure." He passed over to the colonel an old envelope on which was written a number.

"'M. 20139," read the colonel, carefully noting down the number in his own memorandum book. And he reflected: "That is a Massachusetts number—hump!"

Haley's information ended there. He heard of Archie's disappearance with his usual stoical mien, but his hands slowly clenched. The colonel continued:

"You are to find out, if you can, by grasping acquaintance with the carriage men, if that auto—you have written a description, I see, as well as to

"Of course, no allusions are made to any real M. 20139."



"Yes," he Said, Very Quietly, "it is Blood."

she'd got the cratur'. Nor I wasn't objectin', for I'm thinking there be something doin' and the wimmin is onconventional, them times."

The colonel admitted that he shared Haley's opinion. He questioned the man minutely about Mercer's conduct on the train. It was absolutely commonplace. If he had any connection (as the colonel had suspected) with the bandits, he made no sign. He sent no telegrams; he wrote no letters; he made no acquaintances, smoking his solitary cigar over a newspaper. Indeed, absolutely the only matter of note (if that were one) was that he read so many newspapers—buying every different journal vended. At San Francisco he got into a cab and Haley heard him give the order: "To the St. Francis." Having his wife and child with him, the sergeant couldn't follow; but he went around to the St. Francis later, and inquired for Mr. Mercer, for whom he had a letter (as was indeed the case—the colonel having provided him with one), but no such name appeared on the register. Invited to leave the letter to await the gentleman's arrival, Haley said that he was instructed to give it to the gentleman himself; therefore, he took it away with him. He had carried it to all the other hotels or boarding places in San Francisco which he could find, aided greatly thereto by a friend of his, formerly in the old—"a sergeant, now stationed at the Presidio. Thanks to him, Haley could say definitely that Mercer was not at any of the hotels or more prominent boarding houses in the city, at least under his own name.

"And you haven't seen him since he got into the cab at the station?" the colonel summed up.

Haley's reply was unexpected: "Yea, sor, I seen him this day, in the morning, in this same hotel."

"Where?"

"Drinking coffee at a table in the court. He wins out, havin' paid the man, not a-singin' an' be guy the waiter enough to make him say 'Thank ye, sor,' but not enough to make him smile and stay round to pull off the chair. I followed him to the door, but he got into an automobile—"

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A. WEIL  
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"I believe it is Mrs. Wigglesworth herself," declared Aunt Rebecca. "Bertie, I'm going into the other room; she will talk more freely to you. She would want to spare my nerves. That is the nuisance of being old. Now open the door."

"But, first," pursued his aunt, "who was that red-headed bellboy with whom you exchanged signals in the hall?"

The colonel suppressed a whistle. "Aunt Becky, you're a wonder! Did you notice? And he shushly shut the palm of his hand! Why, it's this way: I was convinced that Archie must be on the premises; he couldn't get off. So I telephoned a detective that I know here, a private agency, not the police, to send me a sure man to watch. He is made up as a bellboy (with the hotel manager's consent, of course); either I, or Millicent, or that boy has kept an eye on the Keetcham doors and the next room ever since I found Archie was gone. No one has gone out with our seeing him. Any suspicious person goes out, we have it arranged to detain him long enough for me to get a good look. I can tell you exactly who left the room."

"It is you who are the wonder, Bertie," said Aunt Rebecca, a little wearily, but smiling. "Who has gone out?"

"At seven Mr. Keetcham's secretary went down to the office and ordered dinner, very carefully. I didn't see him, but my sleuth did. He had the secretary and the valet of the Keetcham party pointed out to him; he saw them. They had one visitor, young Arnold, the Arnold's son—" "This is my sister-in-law, Mrs. Melville Winter," explained the colonel. "My aunt is elderly in years, but in nothing else."

The colonel, in a few words, displayed the situation. He had prevailed upon his visitor to sit down, and while he spoke he noticed that her hands held each other tightly, although she appeared perfectly composed and did not interrupt. She answered his questions directly and quietly. She had been away taking tea with a friend; she had remained to dine. Her maid had gone out earlier to spend the day and night with a sister in the city; so the room was empty between six and seven o'clock.

"The chambermaid wasn't there, then?"

"I don't think so. She usually does the room and brings the towels for the bath in the morning. But I asked her to make sure, and she says that she was not there since morning. She seems a good girl; I think she didn't—but I have found something. At least I am—I may have found something. I thought I might see Mrs. Winter's niece about it"—she glanced toward Millicent, who said, "Certainly," at a venture; and looked brightly.

"And you found—" said the colonel. "Only this. I went to my rooms, turned on the light and was taking off my gloves before I untied my bonnet. One of my rings fell on the floor. It went under a rug, and I at once remarked that it was a different place for the rug to the one where it had been before. Before, it was in front of the dresser, a very natural place, but now it is on the carpet to one side, a place where there seemed no reason for its presence. These details seem trivial, but—"

"I can see they are not," said the colonel. "Pray proceed, madam. The ring had rolled under the rug!"

Mrs. Wigglesworth gave him a grateful nod.

"Yes, it had. And when I removed the rug I saw it; but as I bent to pick it up I saw something else. In one place there was a stain, as large as the palm of my hand, a little pool of—it looks like blood."

Mrs. Melville uttered an exclamation of horror.

The colonel's face stiffened; but there was no change in his polite intonation.

"May we be permitted to see that stain?" said he.

The three stepped through the corridor to the outside door, and went into the chamber. The rug was flung to one side, and there on the gray velvet nap of the carpet was an irregular, sprawling stain about which were spattered other stains, some crimson, some almost black.

Millicent recoiled, shuddering. The colonel knelt down and examined the stains. "Yes," he said, very quietly, "you are right. It is blood."

There was a tap on the door, which was opened immediately without waiting for a permission. Millicent, rigid with fright, could only stare helplessly at the erect figure, the composed, pale face and the brilliant, impudent eyes of her aunt.

"What did you say, Bertie?" said Rebecca. "I think I have a right to the whole truth."

CHAPTER VI.  
The Voice in the Telephone.  
"Well, Bertie?" Mrs. Winter had gone back to her parlor in the most docile manner in the world. Her submission struck Rupert on the heart; it was as if she were stunned, he felt. He was sitting opposite her, his slender, rather short figure looking shrunk in the huge, ugly upholstered easy chair; he kept an almost

Success.

"He has achieved success who has lived long, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the trust of pure women, the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has filled his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty nor failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory is a benediction."—Bessie A. Stanley.

London's Feeble-Minded Children.

There are 84 schools in London for the education of children who are not included under the extreme terms "idiots or imbeciles," but are "feeble-minded and defective." They are attended by 6,000 children, of whom about two-thirds learn some useful manual work, while the rest are hopeless and require permanent custodial care.

Clear grit always commands respect; it is the quality which achieves something, and everybody admires achievement.

## THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM

Sunday School Lesson for May 23, 1909  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 15:1-35. Memory Verses 23, 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—“We believe that through the grace of the Lord we shall be saved, even as they.”—Acts 15:11.

TIME.—About 50 A. D., as is commonly agreed, though various scholars place it earlier.

PLACE.—Antioch in Syria, and Jerusalem.

**Suggestion and Practical Thought.**  
V. 1. “Certain men,” perhaps those sent by James (Gal. 2; 12) “came down from Judea.” The Hebrew text says that these visitors were Pharisees, members of the strictest sect of the Jews. Perhaps they came to investigate rumors of laxity in the church; at any rate, they “taught the brethren” (the verb is in the imperfect, implying continued action,—they kept teaching), “and said, Except ye be circumcised . . . ye cannot be saved.” A very different doctrine from St. Paul’s “Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved” (Acts 16:31).—Stockham.

**The Importance of the Question.**—The Christian church, during its first 20 years, had spread over Palestine, Phoenicia, Damascus, Antioch, Cyprus and South Galatia in Asia Minor. It was rapidly growing, especially among the Gentiles. The difference that had arisen set off against each other the two great centers of growth, Jerusalem and Antioch. It threatened to divide the Christian churches into two contending and irreconcilable factions. If that happened, it would probably be the deathblow to the young religion, the destruction of the hopes of the world through Christ. Could any matter be more momentous?

V. 2. “They (“the brethren,” v. 1) determined that Paul and Barnabas, and certain other of them (including Titus, Gal. 2: 1, afterward Paul’s companion, a Greek, a man of much ability, who would serve as a specimen of the Gentile converts), should go up to Jerusalem (300 miles away) about this question.” Paul went “by revelation” (Gal. 2: 2), which is entirely consistent with the statement that the church sent him.

After much debate, that everyone might express his views, as is proper in a democratic assembly such as all Christian gatherings should be, Peter spoke up. His nearness to Christ and his strong character combined to make him a leader. Moreover, in this case he had had personal experience which placed him on Paul’s side—the divine revelation bidding him go to the Gentile Cornelius, and the outpouring of the Spirit upon that convert and his household. It was precisely such witness to the right of the Gentiles to enter the church without circumcision as Paul himself described from his missionary experience. Peter insisted upon it with characteristic vigor, closing with the pointed question, “Why . . . put a yoke upon the neck of the (Gentile) disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?”—the yoke being the minute oppressive rites of Judaism, with the Pharisaic additions, imposed as a condition of salvation. There is only one condition of salvation, said Peter in conclusion,—“the grace (the free gift, unbought by any deed of ours) of the Lord Jesus Christ.” As Peter sat down, Paul must have clapped his hands!

The decision embodied in a letter: (1) To clarify and unify judgment in the preparation of it; (2) to guard against slips of memory on the part of the envoys; (3) to prevent misunderstandings; (4) to preserve for future occasions the results of the conference. Capt. Cuttle’s advice, “When found, make a note on,” applies to all weighty matters.

The reasons for the restrictions: 1. The “pollutions of idols” (v. 20), explained as “meats offered to idols” (v. 29), came to be a sore trouble in the church, and liberty to eat such meat (the meat commonly sold had nearly all formed part of sacrifices) was at a later time claimed for Christians very strenuously by Paul. But until the Gentile churches were confirmed in their new separation from idolatry, it was wise to require them to abstain from whatever might tempt them with memories of the licentious revels which heathenism celebrated in the name of religion.

2. “Fornication,” however, was the great sin of idolatry, which “glorified sexual vice with the halo of a sacred sanction.”—Schaff. Contezans were the priestesses of the temples of Venus, and crowds of abandoned women gathered around most of these so-called holy shrines. To this day, sexual immorality is the terrible sin of idolatry, as the missionary annals of Africa, India, China, Japan and the South seas most abundantly show.

3. “Things strangled,” meant “the flesh of such animals as were killed in snares, and whose blood was not poured forth.”—Glong. The Jews were forbidden to eat these, as coming under the larger restriction that follows:

4. “Blood” was forbidden the Jews as an article of diet (Inductive Study 7) because blood was a symbol of life, which was to be held sacred, and of sacrifice, which was to be revered. It was the holy token of the remission of sin (Heb. 9: 22). Their most precious religious ideals urged the Jews to abstain from blood; but among the Gentiles it was, in various forms, a delicacy. To abstain from blood would be a little self-denial on the part of the Gentiles, while failure to do so would make it almost impossible for Jew and Gentile Christians to eat together.

## The Latest Coats



**T**HE sketch on the left shows a useful, tight-fitting coat, suitable to be made in serge, cloth or costing. Braid and buttons form the trimming; they are arranged down center of front, round the foot, also a few inches higher up, and edge the sleeves at wrist, and revers. Lining of soft drawn silk, trimmed with feathers.

Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 2 dozen yards braid, 2½ dozen buttons, 4 yards lining.

The second illustration is that of a loose, graceful coat, serge or cashmere; it is lined through with silk the color of material. The turn-down collar has a plain hem at the edge, and has slits cut and button-holed and tied in a loose knot in front, with tassels attached to the ends; tassels are also sewn on the sleeve points.

Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 4 tassels, 2½ yards ribbon, 10 yards silk for lining.

### MAKES THE BATH BENEFICIAL

Long-Headed Young Woman Has Ideas of Her Own as to the Needed Abstentions.

One athletic young woman indulges frequently in what she calls her “home-made Turkish bath.” It is a fact, as she says, that one cannot always cleanse the skin thoroughly with only soap and water, and comparatively smooth cloth. A cold-cream bath on the face will prove that. Therefore she takes a small scrub brush, of the sort sometimes sold in drug stores for nail brushes, and, first wetting the body with a sponge and hot water, scrubs the whole surface of the skin with the brush and a thick soap lather. This goes down into the pores and cleanses them, carries off more old skin and particles of dust and waste than the ordinary wash cloth, and stimulates the circulation. The soap is next thoroughly rinsed off with hot water, and the bath followed by a cold shower and a brisk rub. For the not too vigorous person, a slight rest adds to the beneficial effect, but, whether with or without the concluding soap, the treatment will be found both refreshing and invigorating.

### TEA GOWN.



An exceedingly simple but effective style is illustrated here. The gown is in old rose cashmere, and has a yoke and sleeve bands of braided velvet; the gown is set to the yoke without any fullness, it falls straight to the foot, where it is cut rather full. Materials required: Six yards 48 inches wide, 1 yard velvet.

### The Cabriolet.

A novel piece of headgear is the cabriolet with one string only, and that a long one capable of being wound around the neck and left to flow down the back.

### WORK OF THE WISE HOSTESS

Study and Close Application of Little Things Has Put Her in Proud Position.

A hostess whose little dinners or luncheons are never long or expensive, but described at all times as perfection, with delicious surprises included that do not interfere with the night’s good rest, declares that these gastronomic achievements are often suggested to her merely by seeing the ingredients in juxtaposition. This may happen through the carelessness of the butcher boy or the grocer, both having returned with “forgotten” articles that have been thrown without intent for such effect upon the same table. In this way a most delectable combination of oysters and macaroni occurred which was tempered by cheese and paprika and some shredded green peppers. Another time a stuffing for peppers ensued, for which the secret has never been told. Another invention is a salad of chopped celery, to which grape fruit, orange and nuts are added, and over this a French dressing with tarragon vinegar, aided by chopped onion and a wee bit of sugar. An accompaniment to this salad is a cheese souffle done in tiny balls, arranged in a pyramid on toasted biscuits. Paprika is plentifully sprinkled over all to give a snap, but not bring tears, a cayenne would.

**The Puritan Collar.**  
The high stiff linen collar has had its day, and with summer shirt waists will be worn soft stocks or the cool, pretty turned-down collar in Dutch or Puritan style. These collars are very easy to make, and as the distinction of handmde neckwear is always recognized, a supply of turned-down collars should be made up at home. Fine linen lawn is the proper material to use, and the collar may be worked with heavy white dots, a dainty scalloping finishing the edge, or it may be trimmed with cluny or toren lace. Sometimes there is merely a narrow lace edge with a little embroidered pattern above. Other pretty collars show an edge of the lace, with a narrow insertion running around an inch above.

### Cretonne Used for Embroidery Bag.

A nice little embroidery bag is made of cretonne covered with two embroidery hoops, and finished at the ends with cardboard covered with cretonne just the size of the hoops. In other words, the bag is built like a barrel, with an opening at the side. This opening is held together by lacing with ribbon or by two buttons.

The bag is carried by ribbon loops, which are fastened at each end to the embroidery hoops.

It is pretty and the sewing materials do not get lost when thus protected.

### Dressy Bow of White Net.

To make a bow which is very dressy to wear with a linen waist, select a pretty piece of white net and cut a strip one-half yard long and six inches wide.

Item it on all sides and trim the two short ends with narrow lace ruffle.

Gather it through the center and form three gathered loops on each side of the central line, making them in graduate depths, the central ones smallest; bring the ends out straight with the third loops.

## TEMPERANCE NOTES

### DRINK AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The Excessive Use of Alcohol Makes Man Prone to Infectious Diseases.

A new light on the relation between drink and tuberculosis appears in a recent study of the reduction in the mortality from tuberculosis now discernible in the mortality figures of New York. An article by the registrar of records, department of health of the city of New York, in the New York Medical Record of November 18, 1908, says: At every age group in both males and females the proportion of decrease is considerable, with the exception of the age group 45-65 in the males in which the reduction is only one per cent. The decrease is greater in all age groups among females than among males, with the exception of the ages under five and between 10 and 14; the reduction per cent. of the female mortality at all ages is 55, and that of the males only 29, slightly more than one-half that of the females. This is the more remarkable when we consider that of late years the female has taken up occupations classed as dangerous from an infectious standpoint, such as typewriting, millinery, flower-making, feather-working, etc. Why should the rate from this cause of death be almost 50 per cent. lower in the female sex than in the male? Exposure to the elements on the part of the latter has been offered as an explanation, and is true to some extent, as the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis up to the twenty-fifth year is almost the same in both sexes, and in all ages above 25 the rate among males is greatly in excess. The abuse of alcohol is undoubtedly one of the potent factors in rendering the male more prone to infection and less amenable to recovery than the female; even the use of alcohol in the treatment of tuberculosis is being gradually discarded by the careful physician of to-day.

### Temperance in Eating.

The next great reform of the world, after the liquor and tobacco business is disposed of, will be the debauchery of eating. According to some of the best physicians of the present time, more than three-fourths of all diseases are caused by over-eating or by improper preparation of food. The world has gone on for hundreds of years paying very little real scientific attention to what it puts into its stomach. If it were not for the wonderful apparatus which nature has furnished and the ability to throw off poisons from the system, it seems as if the whole race would have been exterminated long before this through its carelessness in the matter of its daily means. Probably the one great sin of all unhealthful human beings is the sin of gluttony. According to Mr. Fletcher and others of his school, the haste with which food is taken into the body without chewing and assimilating is criminal in the extreme.

The world seems unable to consider more than one great reforming process at a time, but there is no doubt when the evils from drink and tobacco are eliminated from civilization the whole world will turn its attention to the right kind of food, its right preparation, and then finally its proper assimilation by the eater.

It is, perhaps, perfectly safe to say that more than half of the diseases known to mankind would disappear if the race would learn and obey some of the commonest rules that belong to the use of food.

### Temperance in the British Navy.

An interesting article has recently been contributed to one of the current British reviews under the title, “The Blessings of Naval Armaments.” As one of the blessings the writer points out the influence of the navy as a social and ameliorative institution. The fleet, he states, is one of the most powerful temperance organizations of the day. It is calculated that about 25 per cent. of the men of the fleet abstain altogether from alcoholic liquors, and all the remainder are compelled to be strictly temperate. No officer or man with ambition to rise in the profession can afford to indulge to excess. The daily life at sea in these days of mechanical complication in the control of his majesty’s ships is too onerous and exacting for any man who is not of distinctly abstemious habits. Drunkenness, which is not a crime ashore, is a crime in the navy, because temperance is required by the articles of war in the interest, not of the individual, but of the nation.

### Trusting All to God.

We find it difficult to believe that Almighty goodness can yet inflict trials on those whom it loves. “Why,” we say, “should it please God to make us suffer? Why could he not make us good without making us miserable?” Doubtless he could, for he is all-powerful; the hearts of men are in his hands, and he can turn them as he will. But he who could save us from sorrow has not chosen to do it, just as he has willed that men should slowly grow from infancy to manhood, instead of creating them at once in maturity. We have only to be silent and adore his profound wisdom without comprehending it. Thus we see clearly that we cannot be virtuous, but in proportion as we become humble, disinterested, trusting everything to God, without any unquiet concern about ourselves.

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a “Dollar Deposit,” as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an “Incidental Fee” to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks’ term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks’ term for those who must leave for teachers’ examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

# Howe's Great London Shows

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The Show this year is Bigger and Better and in a more Commanding position than ever before to maintain their unrivaled standing and rank and to Amaze and Delight their thousands of Patrons.

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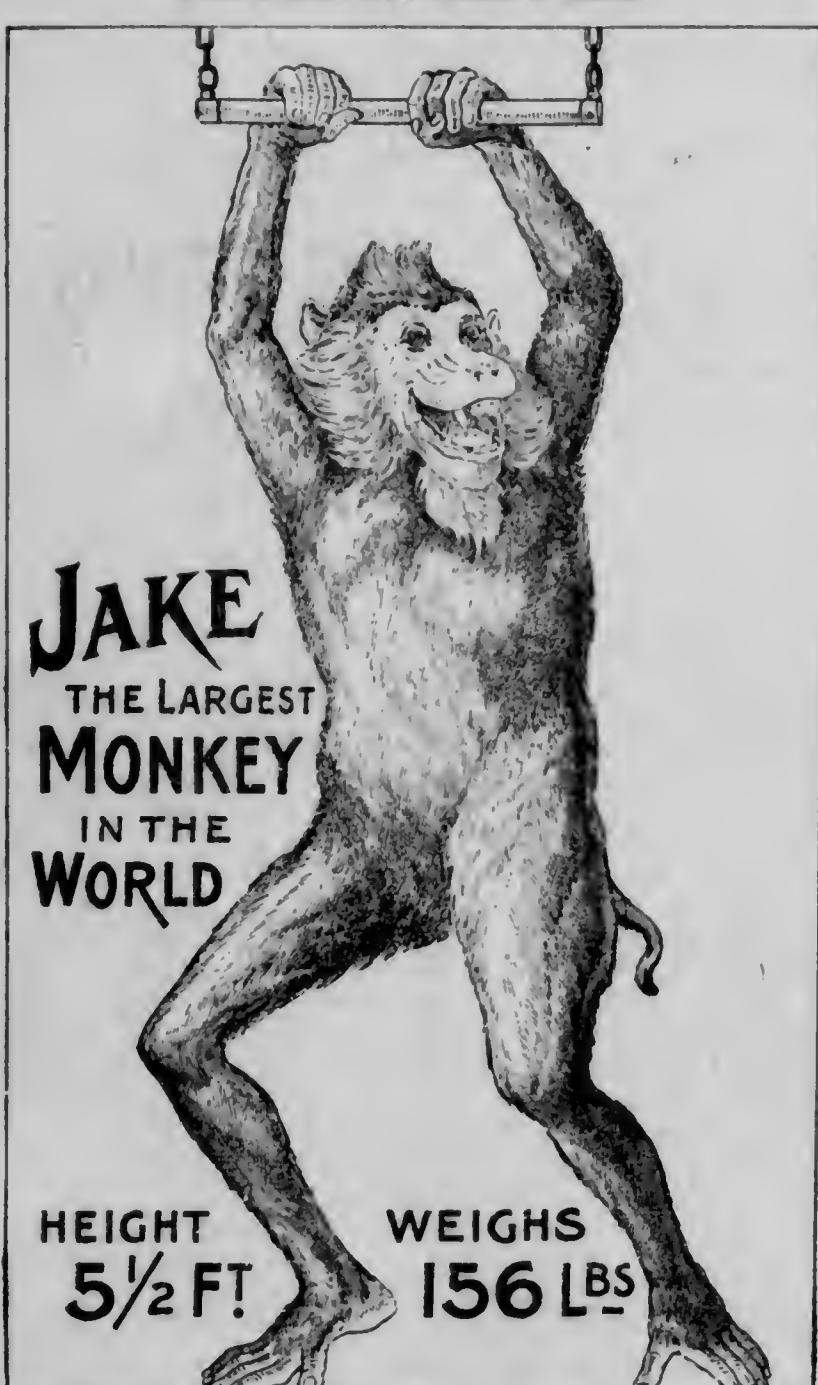
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Including DUCHESS, the Largest Elephant in the World.

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JAKE, LARGEST GORILLA EVER EXHIBITED in America  
He is Five Feet Ten Inches in Height and Weighs 150 Pounds  
Has Tremendous Strength, Marvelous Agility, and His  
Powerful Arms Are a Wonder to Behold.



A Truly Wonderful Display of TRAINED ANIMALS

400 People 250 Horses and Ponies 20 Funny Clowns

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The Flower and Pick of Feature Performers from all nations in a Program Extant; startling struggles and ludicrous revelries, carrying the spectators by storm and wildly applauded by all.

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AN ENDLESS PROGRAM OF STARTLING EVENTS

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## SAVING FAITH

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,  
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church,  
Chicago.



Faith is the channel of blessing from God to man, just as faith is the channel of blessing from physician to patient, from government to subject, and from parent to child. If the patient has no faith in the physician his remedies will do little good. If a citizen has no faith in the government he is apt to resent its authority and cut himself off from its blessings. If the child has no faith in the parent there is little chance of the parent's molding the child's character for good. Everything that is worth saving is saved by faith. Take away faith in the government, in the family, in the bank, in the railroad corporation, in the church and these institutions will fall to pieces of their own weight. Faith is the cement that binds their parts together.

Now, God applies this universal principle to the realm of salvation. We are saved by faith. Without faith God can be neither physician, father nor king. Unbelief destroys the channel of blessing. Let us study the faith of Bartimaeus in Mark 10:46-52 and we will see the kind of faith that saves.

### Faith That Realizes.

It is a faith that realizes its true condition. Bartimaeus was a beggar and blind. He had doubtless known better days. The fact that his father, Timeus, is mentioned suggests that his family may have been one of note. He might have come to Christ and commanded himself on the ground of his former wealth and position in society. He might have said: "It is true that I am a beggar, but I am not one of the common beggars; there is good blood in my veins. I am proud of my ancestors." There was no masquerading in false finery. He came in the rags of a beggar; he made a beggar's plea. He was willing to confess what he was.

And until the sinner has that sort of faith in himself he is not apt to have saving faith in Christ.

### Faith That Inquires.

It is a faith that inquires. Bartimaeus heard the stir that Christ was making among the people. There was a crowd surging along the highway after him. Hearing the multitudes pass by, he asked what it meant. The multitude then, as now, are interested in Jesus. "The common people heard him gladly."

He has made a stir in the world. If we will listen we can hear in history the tramp of the multitude that follow him. In the literary world his name inspires the best prose and poetry. In the world of fine art the name of Jesus has inspired the finest paintings, the sweetest music and the grandest architecture. When Laydon was old he attended a concert at which his own masterpiece, "The Creation," was sung. It begins, you know, with a representation of chaos and darkness, by grating sounds and some discordant notes; then "Let there be light" bursts upon the audience in a very cyclone of melody. When this point was reached the old musician, unable to contain his feelings, arose and pointed upward, as if to say: "That came from God." So the masters of music, painting and architecture might point to Christ as the author of their highest inspirations.

### Faith That Prays.

It is a faith that prays: "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me." He pleads no merit; he recognizes guilt somewhere. Whether his blindness was a result of sin we know not; but he knew that he was a sinner at heart. The spirit that makes light of sin fosters blindness of soul. The spirit that confesses sin shows true nobility.

### Faith That Is Dependent.

It is a faith that expresses its great need. Jesus said: "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" He might have replied: "Give me some money, Lord, that I may be relieved for several days, at least, from begging; give me a home and friends to take care of me." Bartimaeus was wiser than that. He knew that his deepest need was not money, or clothing, or shelter, but sight. His poverty was the result of his blindness, and if the blindness can be cured everything else might be remedied. Prayer is need packed till it takes fire. Our deepest needs should be satisfied first. Let us put first what God has put first. Soul sight is our deepest need. May we be satisfied with nothing less than the best that Christ can give us.

### Victory for Georgia Prohibition.

Judge Newman of the United States circuit court in Atlanta recently refused to consider a petition attacking the constitutionality of the Georgia prohibition law. The suit was brought by a brewing company and sought to have the court enjoin the officials of Atlanta from prosecuting alleged violations of the law, and was refused on the ground that the matter was not one for the action of the federal courts and could only come to them by a way of a writ of error from the state supreme court. Undoubtedly the liquor interests will now transfer their attack to the state courts where, according to all indications, they will meet with a similar defeat.

## THE FARM

### PRESERVING EGGS.

By F. O. CLARK

We are coming to the time of the year when the hens lay more eggs than are needed for home use. If the market is good these eggs should be sold at once, if not we should take care of them and allow none to spoil.

Some of the best methods of preserving eggs for home use are here suggested. For all methods, the eggs should be perfectly fresh and clean. The idea is simply to keep out the germs that are in the air, and to do this we must keep the air away from the egg.

The first method is coating the egg with vaseline, or some other tasteless grease. They should be greased as soon as they are laid and set on the little end in a clean jar, in a cool dark cellar.

The second method, is preserving them in lime water. This process is as follows, stack 4 pounds of lime, then add 4 pounds of salt and eight gallons of water stir thoroughly and leave to settle. Stir again the next day and after the mixture has settled the second time draw off the clear liquid. Take 2 ounces of baking soda 2 ounces of cream of tartar, 2 ounces of salt peter and a table spoon full of alum, pulverize, mix and dissolve in two quarts of boiling water. Add this solution to the lime water. Put the clean fresh eggs in an earthenware jar, small end down, and pour on the mixture. Have at least 2 inches of the liquid above the eggs.

Before boiling eggs that have been preserved in lime water, the shell should be punched with a needle, otherwise they may crack as soon as they are placed in hot water owing to the pores being closed.

The third method which is not as good as the two above mentioned, is pinching the eggs in dry salt. Place the clean fresh egg small end down in the salt. Allow none to touch the jar, or another egg.

Fourth, of the many methods which have been tried for preserving eggs on a small scale, for home use, none has proved more successful than the use of water-glass (sodium silicate).

This can be secured from nearly any druggist at a cost of from 50 to 75 cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs. Only water that has been boiled and cooled should be used, in making the solution. Care should be used in securing only the best water-glass, as a poor quality is not satisfactory. To one gallon of the material add 15 gallons of pure boiled water, and place the mixture in a large jar. Fresh eggs may be added from time to time until the eggs reach 2 inches from the top of the liquid. Remember that one bad egg may spoil the entire batch. It is better to pick only clean eggs, and no wash them. Washing injures the keeping quality, by dissolving the outside coating. Keep the jar covered and in a cool place.

## GOOD HEALTH

### IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

unable to get together, since each person who antagonises the measure has his own special reason for doing so, which seldom are the same as those of other trouble makers.

Senator Burton despondently told the newspapers this week that he feared the bill would not be passed by the first of July. Many persons are inclined to think that an optimistic statement.

The vote on the taxes on lead this week resulted in favor of retaining the present high rates of tariff, and the organization leaders are much encouraged, claiming that this shows that the high rates will be voted for throughout the bill. But the "anti's" assert that the vote on lead was no test at all, since lead is not one of the articles which anybody is trying to have admitted on better terms.

Senator Dolliver made a long and fiery speech this week, in the course of which he called Aldrich several kinds of an undesirable citizen, shoving his finger under the eagle eye and nose of the tyrant from "Little Italy," but when the smoke cleared away no one could remember that Mr. Dolliver had said anything solid enough to hit back at, and the net result seems to be simply one more angry Senator for Mr. Aldrich to make friends with before his bill can go through.

### SOCIAL SWELLING.

Mrs. Taft has inaugurated a custom during the past few weeks which seems likely to be a permanency in Washington life. Three times a week at the new grandstand on the River-side Speedway along the Potomac the famous Marine Band, once known as Sousa's Band gives a public concert; and this has been made the scene of an informal assembly of all the most fashionable and splendid carriages and automobiles in the town. It is questionable whether the music is enjoyed as much as it was last summer when the band played on the White House lawn and the office workers from the business part of town strolled over for a little recreation in the cool of the evenings; but undoubtedly it is a great social triumph for Mrs. Taft. The President's wife is not merely a social leader, however. She often walks down to the market in the morning to purchase supplies for the White House table, just as any other lady would do. The Tafts have never been wealthy, and they have the habits of the average comfortable American family, and not those of the rich classes.

3. It may be carried on the hands of careless attendants, or on soiled linen, or in milk or other food which has been kept in dishes which were washed in infected water. Ice from infected streams is also dangerous as freezing does not kill the germs. A large stream may be affected from one case. In Plymouth, Penna., 1104 cases were sick and 114 died and the epidemic was traced to the discharge of one case.

Based upon the teachings of the foregoing facts, the following rules have been prepared with care by the health board of Kentucky for the guidance of all persons interested in their own and the public health.

1. When it is known or suspected that a person has typhoid fever, he should be placed in a large well ventilated room, with the windows and doors well screened, and such preparation should be made from the first day for the thorough and systematic disinfection of all discharges from the bowels and kidneys as will protect other members of the family, the attendants, and the community.

2. A solution of chloride of lime, eight ounces to the gallon of water, should be provided in quantity, and a quart of this should be put in the bedpan or vessel each time before it receives the discharges, and should be well stirred and allowed to stand in the vessel at least an hour before it is buried. An equivalent solution of creolin, or a thick white-wash made from the fresh quicklime may be used with the same way when the chloride of lime can not be obtained, but with these at least two hours will be required to complete the disinfection.

(Concluded next week.)

## THE MARKET

### Berea Prices

Apples cooking 45c, pk.; eating, 60c.
Cabbage, new, 5c per lb.
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.40.
Seed potatoes—Early rose, \$1.60
Burbank \$1.50
Early Ohio, \$1.40.
Eggs per dozen, 17c.
Butter per lb. 26c.
Bacon per lb. 13c.
Ham per lb. 15c.
Lard per lb. 11c. Pure 13c.
Chickens on foot per lb. 11c.
Hens on foot per lb. 11c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Hay—\$14 per ton.
Oats per bu. 65c.
Corn per bu. 85c.
Wheat per bu. \$1.50
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x6x8, 45c; culis, 20c.

### Live Stock

Louisville, May 11, 1909.
CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 75 6 00
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 00 5 60
Cows 3 50 5 25
Cutters 2 25 3 50
Cannons 1 00 2 25
Bulls 2 25 4 25
Feeders 3 50 5 00
Stockers 2 25 4 50
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
PIGS—160 lbs. up 7 20
130 to 160 lbs. 6 90
Pigs 5 60 6 10
Roughs, up to 6 15.
SHIPEP—Best lambs 6 50
Fat sheep up to 5 25.
MESS PORK \$12 50

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured. Light and special cure, 13c, heavy to medium, 12½c.

SIDES 12c.

BELLIES, 13½c.

SHOULDERS, 9½c.

DRIED BEEF, 12c.

LARD—Pure tallow 11½c; tubs 12c; pure leaf tallow 12½c; flanks 13½c; tubs, 13½c.

EGGS—Case count 19-19½c.

BUTTER—Packing 16c; Elgin creamy, 60 lb tubs 29c. prints 30c.

POULTRY—Illens 13c; roosters 6½c; springers, 15-25c; ducks, 9c; turkeys, 11-12c; geese 5c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.45 No. 3 \$1.42.

OATS—New No. 3 white 6½c; No. 3 mixed 58½c.

CORN—No. 3 white 80c; No. 3 mixed 79c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 96c.

laws governing the island, so that such things will not happen, and he says in his message that such power should be taken away from those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it.

### A Smoking Suggestion.

The child saw Mr. Smith, wearing a silk hat and smoking a cigar, go past the house. "Mamma," said she, "why doesn't Mr. Smith fix the draught so's the smoke'll go up his chimney?" —Town and Country.

### Asking for What One Wants.

Young Harry is very fond of pie. Recently, while saying his prayers, he gave birth to the following: "Give us this day our daily bread—No, pie!"—Judge.

### Cynicism.

Cynicism is the ideal overturned, it is the parody of physical and moral beauty, it is the crime of the mind, it is the brutalizing of imagination.—Lamartine.

### Avaunt.

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

### DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153  
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND—Local.

Cincinnati 6:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m.  
BEREA 11:14 a. m. 12:26 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.  
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:25 p. m.

BEREA 11:12 a. m. 12:25 p. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.  
BEREA 12:02 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

BEREA 4:36 p. m.  
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

All citizens who have occasion to travel will be greatly pleased with the changes in the L. & N. time table shown above. The railroad has, in addition to making some few minor changes in the time of the local trains, arranged to have the fast express stop to let off or take on passengers for points BEYOND Cincinnati. While this does not make it any easier to reach that city, it does make it possible to make all the best connections both ways north, east and west of that city, and greatly diminishes the difficulty outside visitors have found in reaching Berea. There is hope that further concessions will be made in due time.

DRINK WAINSCOTT'S ROXA KOLA.

Red Bingham left last week for Cincinnati where he has a job.

Mr. Isaac Hughes and family have moved to Littlewood and will make their home there for the present.

Mr. G. H. Hill and Mrs. Matilda Gabbard went to Richmond Tuesday on business.

Mr. Alex Gibbs of Kingston was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Allen Monday of this week.

Miss Nettie Oldham is here for a few days as the guest of Mrs. Bert Coddington and other friends.

We want your wool at the highest market price, on Depot street.

A. L. Gott & Co.

Noel Mitchell was in Berea last week for a few days visit from his home in North Carolina.

Mrs. Will Duncan left for Cincinnati last Sunday. Mr. Duncan has been there for several weeks, and they expect to make their home there for the present.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Phone 160 Holiday & Co., Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

Mr. Bert Coddington has been very sick for a few days.

Urmston Lewis was in Lexington for a day or two last week.

Mr. Curtis Lane of Kingston and Mr. Budd Dunn of Whites Station were business callers in Berea the first of the week.

Will Dalton left for Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, where he goes to work.

FOR SALE—All kinds of potted plants. See Mrs. J. C. Armstrong.

Gilbert Combs was here a few days of last week and this from Winchester.

Mr. Jarvis Gabbard who came Saturday to attend the funeral of his father, returned to his home at Indianapolis, Monday.

FOR SALE—Hens with chicks—chicks 8c. apiece and hen 40c. Phone 127-3 or call on John Moore.

Clinton Early was home over Saturday and Sunday from Smith Institute at Lexington where he is a student.

BOYS & GIRLS CAN YOU SPELL?

To the boy or girl who spells the most words correctly using the top different letters found in the now famous name

**WABASH COASTER** Free

We will give the fine wagon shown in the illustration FREE.

It's large and roomy, will carry any load, you can't break it, it's strong and durable, will never wear out, and it's safe.

You'll say it's the most sensible, practical, and the best constructed child's wagon made. You CAN GET THE WABASH COASTER FREE. If you don't believe us, write to us, we'll help you spell. MAKE A REPUTATION FOR YOURSELF IN THE BEST SELLER! We want every boy and girl to have a WABASH COASTER. Write to us for the FREE WABASH COASTER AND GET A SIZZLING CONTEST BLANK with rules governing the contest.

Send in today for your FREE COASTER TEST without delay!

P. SCOTT,

Richmond St., Berea, Ky.

## Bargains for Everybody! NEW GOODS!

600 pairs men's shoes selling at.....	1.10 to 3.50, worth 1.50 to 4.50
600 pairs ladies' shoes.....	90 cts. to 2.00, worth 1.25 to 2.50
700 pairs children's shoes.....	25 cts. to 1.50, worth 35c to 2.00
40 boys' suits at.....	1.19 to 2.00, worth 1.50 to 3.00
100 men's suits.....	worth 5.00 to 17.00, selling at 3.00 to 13.00
2 lbs. extra coffee.....	25 cents
2 pkgs. soda.....	5 cents

### Ladies' and Children's Hats, Lowest in Town.

Bacon, lard and all good things to eat. Flour and meat always at bottom prices.

### R. J. Engle,

Phone No. 60.

BEREA, KY.

Is selling more goods than ever before. Call and get above bargains

### College Items

#### HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Cartmell who has been staying at Cowell Hollow for the last few days has returned.

Dr. Thomson returned last Friday from Lexington, where he had been in the interests of the College Adjustment Fund.

Miss Myrna Walker, of the Treasurers office, left Tuesday for a week's vacation at her home at Newport Ky.

Mrs. Howard Hudson, who has been in the hospital for several weeks has been able to return to her home.

Mr. Hezekiah Washburn is visiting in town. The seminary he has been attending is closed for the summer. He will preach at Beattyville the rest of this year.

### THE MODEL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The Model Schools will give their annual exhibition at the Chapel, Tuesday evening, May 18th. Exercises will begin at 7:15.

#### PROGRAM.

The Lord's Prayer	Sung by the Schools
Recitation, The Spirit of '76	Mattie McGuire, Sr. 8 I
Concert Reading, Old Ironsides	Fifth Grade Sr.
Song, The Great Brown House	Ungraded School
Exercise, Who Killed Cock Robin?	Primary School
Dialog, Columbus Before the Court of Spain	Jr. Eighth Grade
Song, The American Hymn	Sr. Seventh, I and II
Song, Columbia's Reception	Jr. 5 and 6
Song, The Hunter's Horn	Sr. 8 I
Exercise, Kentucky	Sr. 7 I
Song, Days of Summer's Glory	Sr. 5 and 6
Doll Drill	Jr. 3 and 4
Concert Reading, The Bird's Nest	Ungraded School Primary
Song, Blue as the Heavens	Jr. 7
A Lesson in Horticulture	Sr. 8 II
Song, The Spring	3 and 4
Play, Sweeping and Dusting Day	Primary
Singing the Constitution	Sr. 6
Song, May Time	Girls of Jr. 7
Song, Hark the Sheep Bells	Jr. 8
The Minute Men	Model School Glee Club
Song, Proudly as the Eagle	James S. Winans
Oration, Corruption in Politics	Sr. 8 II
Song, The Stars and Stripes	Close

### A Simple Remedy

Cardui is a purely vegetable extract, a simple, non-intoxicating remedy, recommended to girls and women, of all ages, for womanly pains, irregularity, falling feelings, nervousness, weakness, and any other form of sickness, peculiar to females.

### TAKE CARDUI!

It Will Help You

Mrs. A. C. Beaver, of Union City, Route No. 1, Marion, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains, feet swelled, pain in right side, headache, pains in shoulders, nervous palpitation, and other troubles I cannot mention, but I took Wine of Cardui and have found it the best medicine I ever used, for female troubles." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

Jas. Young, '07, is attending Leeland Stanford University in California, Roy Eastman, '08, is studying law at Yale, and Harold Hyde Clark, '05, is studying law at the University of Columbia, J. McComis, '05, is teaching in a high school at Milan, Ill. Howard Clark, '08 and Rolla Hoffmann, '08 are teaching at Casper, Wyo.

We had intended making some comment on that auto and snake story from Madison county, but on second thought have decided not to do so. Both our inexperience and deep devotion to the truth warn us not to provoke a man with an imagination like that possessed by the editor of the Richmond Climax.

#### Wise Advice.

Endeavor to be always patient of the faults and imperfections of others, for thou hast many faults and imperfections of thine own that require a reciprocation of forbearance. If thou art not able to make thyself that which thou wishest to be, how canst thou expect to mold another in conformity to thy will?—Thomas a Kempis.

#### Art in the Kitchen.

After much meditation and experience I have divined that it takes as much sense and refinement and talent to cook a dinner, wash and wipe a dish, make a bed and dust a room as goes to the writing of a novel or shining in high society.—Rose Terry Cooke.

#### Deed of Mean Man.

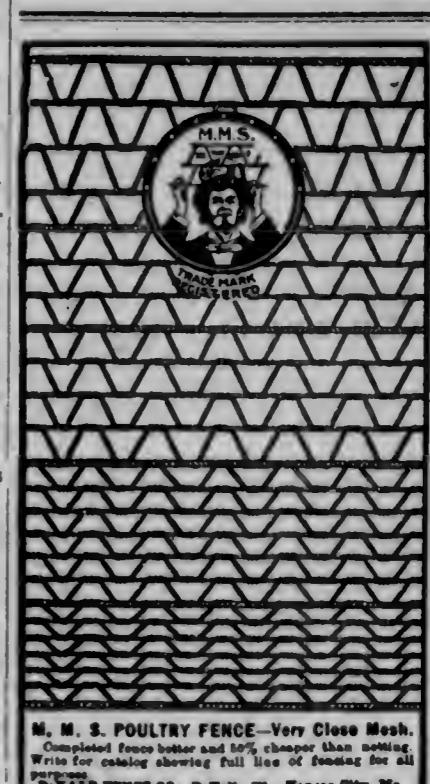
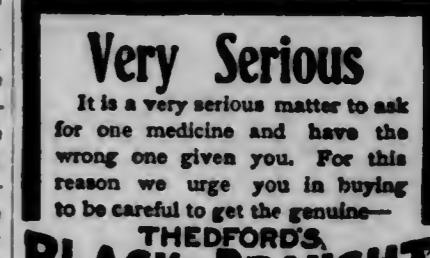
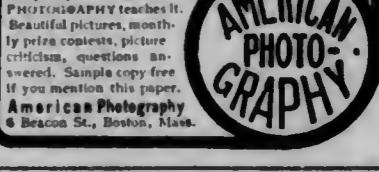
M. Colombe, a merchant of Paris had his revenge on a former sweetheart, a lady of Rouen, when he left her by his will a legacy of \$6,000 for having, some 20 years before, refused to marry him, "through which," states the will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor."

#### Milady Bountiful.

No matter how hard a lady may try to conceal her increasing embonpoint, the moment a little nickel-plated bathroom scales reaches the house she just can't help giving herself a weigh.

#### Put Your Faith in Patience.

Patience is the best remedy for every trouble.—Plautus.



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5

# The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year..... \$1.00

Six Months..... 60c

Three Months..... 50c

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Fine premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions from us. Any one sending us four post cards will receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF  
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The chance discovery is made that President Eliot of Harvard can not milk a cow. Sooner or later an over-rated man is found out.

It would seem to be a wise economy on the part of the city to lop off from the pay roll all those inspectors who do not inspect.

Nearly \$30,000.00 is to be expended this year on automobile tires, not counting the value of the fluid pumped into them.

Another knock-out blow for college co-education. If men and women cannot be educated together can they exercise the suffrage together?

Lackawanna is the highest-priced railroad stock in the world. The par value of its shares is \$50, and the price ranges between \$500 and \$600.

Wilfrid Laurier says that war between Canada and the United States is impossible. The premier got it right the first time. Real friends spat, but draw the line at cutting and slashing.

A Boston woman, we are told, has "embraced 23 different religions." It may be that up to the present time she has not found any that reciprocated.

To be tired may be foolish, as the psychotherapists say, but one cannot blame President Roosevelt for a feeling of relief as he gets a somewhat recalcitrant congress off his hands.

Telephone companies who want to abolish the word "Hello" will not find as much popular interest as would attach to the proposition to abolish the phrase "Line's busy."

Boston women have declined to take their bats off at a symphony concert. This is a great discouragement to people who go to concerts to see rather than to hear.

A man in Iowa wants a divorce from his wife because she persists in writing poetry and making him print it. This ought certainly to make out a good case of cruel treatment.

An octogenarian in Pennsylvania, father of thirty-odd children, has just married his fifth wife. He seems to be slightly anticipating the rejuvenating effects of radio-thor.

News from vessels in the Alaska trade will be published in a daily paper issued on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The publication will be known as the *Wireless*, and will contain both local and foreign news received in Seattle by wireless.

A Boston inventor has succeeded, he claims, in storing up rays from the sun to make electricity. Perhaps in days not far off natural fog and cloudy days will be made bright by artificial sunshine kept in storage for such emergencies. This is a truly great age.

The Daughter of the Regiment has become a reality among the Italian troops. At the suggestion of the minister of war each regiment has adopted an orphan from Reggio or Messina, and the officers will defray the cost of their education and maintenance till they reach their majority.

We knew that if a country doctor ever went after the president in a horseback-riding contest, the president would be a has-been. He is beaten 22 miles by that physician of Piqua, Ohio, and the doctor is 65. Odds are that he carried saddlebags, wore leggings and did his equine prompting with apus.

Now you have the data to decide whether or not Detroit women are political rustlers. Figure in the fact that several of their automobiles gave the speed limit the musical ba-ba and there were but two wheels down when they took the corners. Feminine enthusiasm is what put the distinguishing mark on election day.

The next innovation in Great Britain will be the establishment of a national labor exchange, where any one out of work can register his name and any one in need of laborers can procure them without cost. It is the same thing, on a larger scale, as the free employment bureaus conducted at state expense in many states of the union.

## A FATAL BOAT RIDE

OCCUPANTS OF CRAFT JUMPED UP WHEN IT DIPPED, CAUSING IT TO CAPSIZE.

### NINE PERSONS SWEEP TO DEATH

Whole Family Lost in Swollen Susquehanna River—State Troops Try ing To Recover Bodies, But as Yet All Efforts Have Failed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 10.—William Andrews, of Port Griffith, Sunday, took two of his brothers, two cousins, his brother-in-law, his sister and two nephews, a total of nine persons in all, out for a boat ride on the Susquehanna river near his home.

The river is high on account of the recent rains, and the overloaded boat shipped water so soon as it got into the swift current. Some of the people in the boat, growing frightened, stood up, screaming for help, and the next moment the boat capsized.

Before people on shore could overcome their horror and get boats out into the river all of the nine had been carried away by the swift current and disappeared.

Some boys at play on the bank of the river heard the screams for help, but before a boat could be obtained the rowboat, in midstream, had filled with water and sunk.

One of the boys who witnessed the tragedy said Sunday night that the man who was rowing seemed to dip his oars too deep. This, he said, caused the water to splash over the side of the boat.

The woman, in order to avoid the water, started to move toward the stern of the craft. This shifting of the seas caused the boat to fill rapidly with water.

In a few minutes all were floundering in the rushing river. The two boys grabbed the clothing of their mother as the boat toppled over and the three disappeared almost instantly.

The river is high and the swift current carried three of the men to within 50 feet of the bank, while the others were drowned within stone's throw of the scene of the accident.

The names of the dead: Thomas Andrews, Wm. Andrews, Theodore Andrews, Frank Merlonosky, Adam Struskus, Frank Ganofsky, his wife and two sons, John and Mitchell.

State troops are now trying to recover the bodies. All of Andrews' eight visitors were from Providence, Lackawanna county.

### NEGRO WAS HUNTED DOWN

And Then Identified By White Woman as Her Assailant—Prisoner Died With Bullets.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10.—In the presence of Mrs. Andrew Deas, whom he had assaulted, an unknown negro was lynched in the suburbs of Jacksonville early Sunday morning. The assault on Mrs. Deas was committed about dark Saturday evening. Mrs. Deas was in the grounds of her home when the negro sprang from behind shrubbery and seized her. She fought desperately, but the negro dragged her into the shrubbery. After the negro left, Mrs. Deas managed to reach the house and gave the alarm.

Her son organized a posse and the negro was chased with dogs all Saturday night. He was captured about 4 o'clock some miles from the Deas home and was hurried before Mrs. Deas for identification. "He is the negro," cried Mrs. Deas. As soon as Mrs. Deas announced that the right man had been captured, the posse began to pour volleys into the prisoner riddling his body.

Not satisfied with this, knives were used and the negro's head almost severed from his body.

The sheriff was notified that there might be a lynching and he hurried from Jacksonville to Deas' home, but when he reached there the mob had done its work, leaving the maimed body of the negro in front of the Deas home.

### Rescued From Wattery Graves.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 10.—Five Cornell students and one other young man were rescued from a watery grave Sunday afternoon when a party aboard the launch Dixie took them of a sinking sailboat in the middle of Cayuga lake after they had been in the ice-cold water for 20 minutes and had given up all hope.

### Double Accident Kills Negro.

New Orleans, La., May 10.—Robert Johnson, a young negro, was struck by a southbound Mobile & Ohio train at Artesia, Miss. He was hurled over on the northbound track, apparently un-hurt, when another train, traveling in the opposite direction, ran over him, killing him instantly.

### Arrested on Suspicion.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 10.—R. B. Cain and S. Smith were arrested here Sunday and taken to Camden on suspicion of having murdered Mose Levy, an aged and wealthy merchant, who was stabbed to death in his store at Camden Saturday night.

### Three Negroes Escape From Jail.

Jessup, Ga., May 10.—Posse are scouring the county for miles around for three negro prisoners who escaped from the Wayne county jail here, leaving behind them Deputy Frank Maday dying from a fractured skull.

## AFTER ABDUL'S GOLD.



IT IS RUMORED THAT MUCH TREASURE IS BURIED IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

### WHITLA KIDNAPER CONVICTED

MRS. BOYLE'S TRIAL FOLLOWS THAT OF HUSBAND.

Verdict Quickly Rendered in Man's Case and Woman Now Faces Jury.

Mercer, Pa.—James Boyle, charged with kidnaping "Billy" Whitla, was convicted Thursday, after a trial lasting but a few hours. No defense was made and the jury was out but a few minutes. The penalty is from one year to life imprisonment. Mrs. Boyle was immediately placed on trial, charged with aiding and abetting the kidnaping.

The first witness called by the state in Mrs. Boyle's case was Miss Ella Boyle, a sister of James Boyle. Apparently from the line of questioning the prosecution wanted to prove by her that the kidnaping conspiracy was formed while Mrs. Boyle was visiting in Sharon with her husband and that she was implicated in it.

Mrs. Boyle took a prominent part in the selection of her jury, prompting her attorneys in numerous cases and evidencing a preference for young, unmarried jurors.

As she was being taken from the courthouse to the jail at the close of court yesterday, Mrs. Boyle was surrounded by a crowd of angry women, who threatened to attack her.

That Boyle's trial came to such an abrupt ending, immediately after the state had rested, was due to the fact that so strong a case had been made against him. From the night before the abduction when he was seen in Sharon, till the time of his arrest in Cleveland, almost every movement he made was testified to by one or more witnesses. A man who hired him a horse and buggy, another who saw Boyle driving with "Billy" in the buggy, the barber who saw the two together and shaved Boyle's mustache off, train and electric railway conductors, who saw the couple on the way to Cleveland and identified them in court, all told stories which fitted in perfectly with that of "Billy" Whitla and left no doubt as to the part Boyle had taken in the case. The penalty is from one year to a life sentence in the penitentiary. Sentence has not been pronounced yet.

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Ithaca, N. Y., May 10.—Five Cornell students and one other young man were rescued from a watery grave Sunday afternoon when a party aboard the launch Dixie took them of a sinking sailboat in the middle of Cayuga lake after they had been in the ice-cold water for 20 minutes and had given up all hope.

### Double Accident Kills Negro.

New Orleans, La., May 10.—Robert Johnson, a young negro, was struck by a southbound Mobile & Ohio train at Artesia, Miss. He was hurled over on the northbound track, apparently un-hurt, when another train, traveling in the opposite direction, ran over him, killing him instantly.

### Arrested on Suspicion.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 10.—R. B. Cain and S. Smith were arrested here Sunday and taken to Camden on suspicion of having murdered Mose Levy, an aged and wealthy merchant, who was stabbed to death in his store at Camden Saturday night.

### Three Negroes Escape From Jail.

Jessup, Ga., May 10.—Posse are scouring the county for miles around for three negro prisoners who escaped from the Wayne county jail here, leaving behind them Deputy Frank Maday dying from a fractured skull.

### Dobbins' Trial is Postponed.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The trial of John R. Dobbins, charged with complicity in the alleged robbery of Bunker Ballou of Princeton, Mo., of \$30,000 by J. C. Maybray and associates, which was set for next Monday, was postponed until the September term of court.

### Weston Reaches Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, arrived in Kansas City Thursday, escorted by a throng of people.

**Ned Capitol for Missouri.**

## TRIAL FOR JUDGES

MURPHY SAYS HE WILL FILE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES AGAINST JURISTS.

### REPEATS CHARGES IN HOUSE

Declares He Will Attempt to Oust Phillips and McPherson from Federal Bench for Conduct in Missouri Railroad Rate Cases.

Washington.—Mr. Murphy of Missouri, following a speech in the house Thursday, said he would file formal charges of impeachment against Federal judges McPherson and Phillips of the western district of Missouri, whom he accused in resolution Monday of misconduct.

Incensed over a telegram to Attorney General Wickesham by Frank Hagerman, attorney for 18 railroads, in which Mr. Hagerman characterized Mr. Murphy's resolution of inquiry into the official conduct of the two judges, introduced in the house Monday, as "an outrageous tissue of misrepresentation," Mr. Murphy held the attention of the house with a repetition of the charges.

His colleague, Mr. Rucker, corroborated Mr. Murphy in denunciation of the action of the two judges in connection with Missouri's two-cent passenger rate law and the maximum freight law. Incidentally Mr. Rucker remarked that Judge Phillips ought to have been impeached 20 years ago.

Mr. Murphy brought the matter up as a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Murphy had read some newspaper dispatches to the effect that Hagerman had telegraphed the attorney general of the United States alleging that the charges in the Murphy resolution were "an outrageous tissue of misrepresentation by one who had no knowledge of the facts." He said that he had confirmed the fact that such a telegram had been received by Attorney General Wickesham.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama, a member of the judiciary committee, objected, saying that the argument was not one of personal privilege.

Speaker Cannon ruled that Mr. Murphy was within his rights and could continue, but he had not proceeded far when Mr. Henry of Texas, another member of the judiciary committee, stopped him with an inquiry as to whether he did not intend to formally bring in charges of impeachment.

The Missouri member, however, did not give a direct answer, but continued his recital of the charges contained in his resolution.

Several times Mr. Payne, the majority leader, objected, saying Mr. Murphy could not yield for debate. Later he again objected on the ground that Mr. Murphy was traveling outside the issue raised by the Hagerman telegram and the preamble of the resolution.

Again in passing on the objection, Speaker Cannon ruled in favor of Mr. Murphy, remarking that "the telegram is pretty broad."

Continuing, Mr. Murphy denied that the state of Missouri had been accorded every courtesy in the rate cases, as was stated in Mr. Hagerman's telegram. The state, he declared, had no knowledge or notice whatever of the first injunction in those cases.

"I am asking the congress of the United States," he said, "to give back to us that government which you handed to us when you admitted us as a state in the union by requiring the federal judiciary in the western district of Missouri to proceed along orderly and decent lines in the execution of the law."

Both Judge McPherson and Judge Phillips declined to discuss the announcement that Representative Murphy will ask their impeachment.

### BRITONS THE BEST SHOTS.

John Bull's Riflemen Defeat Uncle Sam's 14,583 to 14,179 Points in Match.

Washington.—British riflemen in the international small bore match just ended, demonstrated their superiority over the Americans. The match was a friendly one with bore rifles on gallery ranges in the respective countries.

The targets were issued by the British Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, were signed by the respective associations and interchanged, and the results announced by cable. Australia, the other contestant, has not yet been heard from but the National Rifle Association of America, under whose auspices the contests were conducted in this country, is of the opinion that their scores will not equal those of the British team.

The British team made the grand total of 14,583 points out of a possible 15,000, or an average of 931 per man. The scores of the American team were 14,179.

### New Order for Postmasters.

Washington.—Postmasters hereafter will be held strictly to account if they deliver to persons packages of foreign origin containing dutiable articles without first submitting them to the nearest customs officer, or without collecting the duty.

### Castro Waiting for Wife.

Santander, Spain.—Cipri

# EDUCATING SOUTHWESTERN BLACKS

BY SAMUEL H. PIERCE



**A** YOUNG negro went to Austin, Tex., in 1898 to start in college. Probably no man ever in his life had faced such depressing difficulties as he did. A salary of \$500 a year had been promised to him, and when he and his wife came to the college building they found a bare, unfinished structure. There was a roof over it and the four walls, but little else. Birds nested in the rafters, pigs and goats—the characteristic fauna of suburban Austin—quarreled and roamed and butted and slept in the shelter of the still open basement.

There was not a stick of furniture in the place. No heat, no light, no beds, no dishes, no chairs, even. To add to these material troubles 83 pupils appeared the first day—before the professor and his wife had had a chance to unlock their trunks. Of this number 41 came from out in the country. They had to be fed and lodged as well as taught. All these young negroes had been carried away by the announcement that had run from lip to lip all through that region that the college was going to open that day.

The new college president's first day was a strenuous one. Probably no other head of a just born university ever saw the like. Some of the students brought small trunks on their shoulders. Others had their possessions in boxes and sacks. The president assembled them in one of the big bare rooms and gave them a brief talk. They sat on their trunks and on the floor. After he had calmed their fears that the college might not be open after all the president left them and set out to get, and get quickly, some of the things that were most needed. The people who lived near the college responded liberally. The president returned with a jug of molasses and 14 loaves of bread, and went back to get a little stove which was the first contribution that was offered him in the first house he went to. This stove, a round, barrel-shaped galvanized iron affair, is still preserved, and treasured, though it is no longer used. They built a fire, for the evening was chill, and seated on the floor, the college president, his wife and the students ate their bread and molasses and were undiscouraged.

That was the beginning—the first lesson that President Lovinggood, who since has become the Booker Washington of the southwest—had in the great art of begging. Every college president, from the biggest universities down to the humblest, has to be an accomplished beggar. The more money he can get for his college the bigger man he is in the educational world and the better fitted to head a university. Why he has accomplished since Lovinggood has shown that he possesses in a truly remarkable degree this greatest of all the necessary arts—one that stands higher than any in the curriculum—the art of begging.

When the college president and his pupils got up the next morning they found that during the night some vandals had amused themselves by breaking bottles of ink against the walls of the building and defacing them. Windows had been broken and the whole place looked even more desolate than it had at first. But Lovinggood was undaunted. He set about getting at once the things he needed most. He begged pennies and nickels and dimes from the negro population of Austin. He organized one "social" after another to get the furniture that was required. The second evening there was a "charity social." People desiring to attend had to bring a chit as a ticket of admission. The college got 37 chairs in this way. A "sheet and pillow case entertainment," a "dish societ," a "laundry equipment fair" and a lot of other entertainments to get the supplies they needed followed with the shortest of intervals between. Temporary rooms for dining hall and kitchen were prepared. Aged colored washerwomen came with bedding and made beds ready for students with their own hands.

"Saturday after Saturday," says President Lovinggood, "these women came, each with their small earnings tied in a little piece of cloth, divided them with the school, knelt with me and prayed for the school and went their way. Week after week an aged colored laborer, Richard Woods, came and gave us of his meager earnings. He still comes, and his gifts have amounted already to more than \$250."

Such is the history of the beginning of the Samuel Huston college at Austin, Tex.—a school for negro youths. To-day 517 students live and study in a group of handsome buildings. Eleven years ago there was neither school nor scholars—only the land and the foundation walls. Lovinggood's ability and indomitable courage have wrought the change. It is a history of hardship. He has done even more than to build up a college. His successful solution of the race problem in the center of a cotton section larger than New England, where the colored population is more than a million, is printed on every letter and every hit

of literature that his college sends out. It is this: "Strive always to treat others better than they treat you." That is the rule that every pupil has to try to live up to.

Austin is the capital of Texas—a town of about 25,000. About half the population of the town are negroes, and in the country round about they outnumber the whites three to one. For nearly 30 years the colored people in Austin have struggled to establish this school. It is not named after the famous Sam Houston, that historic figure of the great southwest, but after Samuel Huston, a farmer of Marengo, Ia., who long ago gave \$9,000 toward the establishment of this college. Six acres of land were purchased, the stone basement of one building was constructed. Then, as usually happens in such cases, the money gave out. This basement stood unfinished in the beating rain and hot sunshine for 16 years, while the colored people struggled to get more money together. The little group that had the school project close to their hearts begged day in and day out, and gathered in not dollars, or even dimes, but nickels and pennies from washerwoman, day laborers and farmers. There is hardly a negro in Austin and the vicinity who has not helped to build this college. In this way \$12,000 was collected with infinite toil, and in 1898 the building that had been begun so many years ago that it was a scornful joke among the whites was finished.

And so the struggle went on, year after year. Lovinggood taught by day and whenever he had a moment to spare during his waking hours used it in soliciting aid for his college. The white people took a greater and greater interest in the enterprise when they saw what he was accomplishing. One ex-confederate soldier gave \$250. He said that anything that promoted peace and good will between the races was a blessing that ought to be encouraged and expanded. One building after another went up as soon as the first one had been finished. Teacher after teacher was engaged until now there are 17. More than 80 of the pupils have graduated in various professions and are hard at work in the world outside.

Nearly \$75,000 in all has been raised and spent in new buildings and improvements during the last ten years. There is the main building; Burrows hall, which was finished and furnished at a cost of \$15,000; a temporary boys' hall was put up for \$800; the laundry building cost \$1,200; a dormitory was arranged for \$1,050; a fine sewer system was installed at a cost of \$2,200; a fine brick boys' building has just been completed. It is lighted by electricity and heated with hot air. It cost \$19,000. There are a printing outfit, scientific apparatus, a library of 3,000 volumes, five pianos and an organ, a cooking range, 175 iron beds, eight acres of land for a vegetable garden and dairy. The college is absolutely out of debt, peculiarly, after all this has been accomplished in a nuntial way.

The college now teaches the English branches. It furnishes its students with a college, a preparatory and a teachers' normal course. Printing and agriculture also are taught. On the domestic side instruction is given in plain sewing, millinery, professional dressmaking, cooking and housekeeping. Religious instruction is one of the features that runs through all the courses.

The college is five blocks from the state capitol. "When the school was opened," says President Lovinggood, "some of the neighboring white people were much grieved, saying that the value of their property would be destroyed. Certain ones passing and ugly words, cut down the shrubbery, broke out the panes and threw ink bottles at the building. When I went out on my various

errands, hurrying through the streets on my wheel, derisive shouts of 'A coon on a bike!' used to greet me."

"Something had to be done. We deliberated. Teachers and students were advised to speak no unkind word and to do no rash act. They were cautioned to be polite and kind to every one, white and black. Students were advised to give all the sidewalk, if necessary, when meeting any one on the street, if trouble could be avoided thereby. Every one was taught that there should be a constant appeal to that spirit of fairness, of friendship and good will which should and must exist between the races whom God has placed together in this country. In this crisis this motto was selected, and all were urged to try to live up to it: 'Strive always to treat others better than they treat you.' For nine years this motto has occupied a place upon the front page of our catalogues; it is upon every letter which goes out from the school. We started out to deserve good treatment and we succeeded. That is how we solved the much talked-of and most perplexing race problem."

The result of this persistent system of minding their own business and being most forbearing under even trying circumstances was not long in becoming apparent. The quiet, respectful demeanor of the students

first won the sympathy of the whites in the neighborhood. The colored boys who were working in the homes of whites, under the continual precept and example of the teachers in the college where they studied at night, grew honest, industrious and reliable. Little by little the best people in the town became interested in what was being done in the face of so many difficulties. Vandals ceased. Now every one in Austin is proud of the colored college. The ablest and best white people there are its warmest friends and supporters.

As an evidence of the good business principles on which the college has been run, and which it has lived up to scrupulously in all its dealings, it is said that the credit of the institution stands so high among the merchants of the town that it practically is good for almost any amount.

"We propose here that the negro shall be honest, industrious and altruistic," says this Booker Washington of the southwest. "We propose to do right. And if we do right, if we be honest, industrious, useful, patriotic citizens, pray tell me what then? Shall the righteous be forsaken and their seed beg bread? Shall we be denied the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and all that these involve? My faith in the American people compels the statement that all will be well. A good white man and a good black man will get along well together. A correct solution of the race problem depends upon the development of good men and women of both races who will meet to each other a 'square deal.' It is upon this conception of its proper solution that the efforts of Samuel Huston college to solve the race problem are based."

But this humble and little known Booker Washington of the southwest is not content with what he has accomplished already. No college president ever is, if he is made of the right stuff. His college is in the great Texas cotton belt, and there are a million negroes who need to be educated in one way or another, according to their capacities and their requirements. He does not contemplate educating them all at once, but he does desire to do as much as possible, for he argues that the perpetuity of the nation depends not on educating part of the people, but all of them—to send out more and more of his students as peacemakers.

His next step is the establishment of an industrial building for boys. An industrial school for girls is in operation already. Lovinggood says they have had to turn away about 800 city and country boys within the last few months—boys who wanted to learn some kind of a trade—because they had no facilities for teaching them. Judging by what he has been able to achieve in the past, there is little doubt he will succeed in this undertaking. When this building is completed and equipped only the fundamental and the simplest trades will be taught there, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, masonry, etc.

## Uses of Adder Fat

In picturesque England of the past the adder hunter piled his trade in our woods and forests. The lust of the adder hunter died a few years since. Mr. C. J. Cornish, in his book on the New Forest, has given us an interesting picture of this worthy, who was known as "Brusher." "He was slung all over with bags of aacking, his pockets were studded with tins and boxes, and from his chest hung a pair of long steel forceps. In his hand he carried a light stick with a ferrule, in which when he roused the snake, he put a short forked piece of hazel wood, and, darting it forward with unerring aim, pinned the adder to the ground."

"Brusher" derived a considerable revenue from the sale of "adder fat," which was regarded by the inhabitants of the New Forest as a veritable pharmacopoeia. It was believed to be a remedy for the bite of the snake, and, according to "Brusher" himself—his real name, by the way, was Mills—"spurias, black eyes, poisoning with brass, bites by rats and horses, rheumatic joints, and sore feet in men and dogs" could all be cured by the application of this unfailing unguent.

## BRIEF STATE NEWS

Items of Special Interest to Our Readers

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

"Carmack Amendment" to Interstate Commerce Act, Making Receiving Company Liable for a Shipment, Upheld by Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky.—In affirming the judgment of the Henry circuit court in the case of the L. & N. Railroad Co. against N. B. Scott the court of appeals upheld what is known as the "Carmack amendment" to the interstate commerce act, making the receiving railroad company liable for a shipment received to be transported over another line of railroad under a contract. The question was presented to the court in a damage suit against the L. & N. Co. for injury to a car load of horses and mules shipped from Campbellsville, this state, to a point in Georgia, and which arrived at their destination in alleged bad shape.

### KENTUCKY RIVER BUSINESS

Shows Steady Growth, According to Report of Engineer Corps.

Frankfort, Ky.—According to the statistics given in the report of J. G. Warren, major of the corps of engineers in charge of the improvements on the Kentucky river, there is a steady growth in passenger and freight traffic on this stream. The building of additional locks and the extension of navigation almost annually has much to do with the rapid increase in traffic of all kinds. The last report made by Maj. Warren shows that the number of towboat trips that pass through the 10 locks in the Kentucky river have increased nearly 400 per cent, and the government boat trips are diminishing. This fact shows that the freight traffic, especially that of coal, salt and lumber, is getting much larger in the towns on the Kentucky river, and that the industries of all kinds in these towns are becoming more numerous.

Lexington, Ky.—Past Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy and Gunner's Mate J. E. Johnson, of the navy department, Washington, went to Jackson to accompany Ensign Edward G. Hargis, son of Senator A. H. Hargis and a nephew of the late Judge James H. Hargis and son-in-law of Adm. Holly, to the Naval hospital at Washington, where he is to be treated for a trouble which it is thought is the result of typhoid fever he had about two years ago while in Cuba. Ensign Hargis was married about two years ago on the battleship Massachusetts in Boston Harbor, to Miss Beatrice Holly, daughter of Adm. Holly.

Frankfort, Ky.—Commissioner of Agriculture M. C. Rankin appointed Pat. W. Filburn, of Louisville, labor Inspector for Kentucky, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of T. A. Davis, of Maysville. He also appointed W. H. Green, of Barbourville, assistant labor Inspector. Green is a brother-in-law of Caleb Powers, and was the hardest worker in securing Powers' acquittal and pardon.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky Baptist association purchased the handsome property of the University college and hospital and will erect a state Baptist sanitarium upon it. It is proposed to care for Baptist preachers and all members of the denomination within the state at the sanitarium. About \$100,000 will be spent upon the institution.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The contest case of Charles Williams, of Hodgenville, and Frank Daugherty, of Hardin county, against J. Lewis Williams, of Glasgow, for the democratic nomination for commonwealth's attorney in the Tenth district, was decided in favor of Daugherty.

Louisville, Ky.—After having kept her marriage a secret since last July, Miss Jessie MacNeil, a schoolteacher, asked permission to resign. She was married to William B. Key, but friends of the young couple had never had the least intimation of it.

Covington, Ky.—Bradford Shinkle, 63, president of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co., president of the Champion Ice Co. and a director of the First National bank and of the Protestant Children's Home, of which his father was the founder, died here.

Paducah, Ky.—Suit was filed in the circuit court for the appointment of a receiver of the O. L. Gregory Vinegar Co. and the Gregory-Wallace Vinegar Co. The concern is capitalized at \$100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge J. Wheeler McGee, of the city court, created a sensation in the police courtroom when he announced that he would appoint a committee of lawyers to look into charges made against certain attorneys in connection with alleged professional bondsman.

Louisville, Ky.—Sixty-three pastors, representing forty-nine congregations of the Indiana district of the North American German Evangelical Synod, convened at Christ Evangelical church here in annual conference.

Frankfort, Ky.—Bill Hatfield, of Pike county, the last of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, one of the most famous of the bloody Kentucky feuds, has been paroled by the prison commission.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

No Increase of Capital. The East Tennessee Telephone Co., of Nashville, withdrew from the department of secretary of state its proposal to increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, which matter had been hanging up for a week on a question of fee.

Assessments Raised in Four Counties. The state board of equalization passed on the first assessment increasing the following counties: Owen, 8 per cent; Rowan, 10 per cent; Powell, 2 per cent on all property, and Bracken, 10 per cent on farming lands and personalty.

Judgment Affirmed. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the Campbell circuit court in a damage case of C. W. Wallace against the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Co. The appellant sued for injuries sustained while in the employ of the company.

Tax Rate Raised. The state board of equalization raised Campbell county 2 per cent on farm lands, personalty and town lots. Floyd county and Laurel county were raised 2 per cent on farm lands and personalty.

Governor Is Out Again. Gov. Willson returned to his office after an absence of six weeks, during which time he was confined to his room at the executive mansion with a crippled leg. He would have been out ten days ago but for the advice of attending physicians.

A Day's Doings in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky.—At the meeting of the state racing commission here licenses were issued to 49 trainers, 15 jockeys and two apprentices.

Louisville, Ky.—Hughie McCarren's home-bred Ethelburg, by Hapsburg-Ethelwheat, furnished the surprise at Churchill Downs by landing the rich Debutante Stakes.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles W. Thalcher, the "Apostle of Good Roads," boasting for a lake-to-the-gulf boulevard, addressed a big gathering here, and made numerous converts to his ideas.

Covington, Ky.—The initial meeting of the Sixth Congressional district group of the Kentucky Bankers' association was held in this city in the Masonic temple. C. H. Lee, of Fallmouth, Ky., presided.

Georgetown, Ky.—A most interesting track meet was held here at Georgetown college park, in which Transylvania university was defeated by Georgetown college, the latter securing 49 2-3 points to 40 1-3 by their rivals.

Grayson, Ky.—Henry McGlone, 45, dark complexion, 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 200 pounds, sheriff of Carter county, has been missing since April 27. He had settled with the state and county in full. Officials here fear foul play.

Covington, Ky.—County Clerk John C. B. Yates, of Covington, may die as a result of injuries inflicted upon him at Louisville by highwaymen. Mr. Yates attended the Kentucky Derby, and was assaulted while on his way to the depot.

Louisville, Ky.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Shuberts intend to book their attractions at the Masonic theater here next season. There is a controversy over the lease of this theater, which probably will be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

Lexington, Ky.—A Louisville & Nashville accommodation passenger train, which runs between this city and Maysville, jumped the track six miles from Maysville and several passengers were hurt. The track was torn up for some distance and the engine and several cars piled up.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. B. Oscar Doyle, 64, died of heart failure on an interurban car. He held membership in practically every lodge, medical society and commercial organization in Louisville. He was a Shriner, a member of the Masonic order for 40 years and treasurer of the Odd Fellows for 33 years.

Louisville, Ky.—President I. N. Bloom and Dr. D. Borgman, members of the Louisville school board, were summoned to appear before the grand jury to furnish information concerning alleged attempts to bribe members of the board. This was the result of an election held by the board at which it was openly charged that members had been offered \$3,000 for their votes in defeating E. H. Mark, superintendent of public instruction.

Louisville, Ky.—Complete reorganization of the Federation of Labor and the election of new officers, which promises to eliminate politics entirely, took place at a lengthy meeting. The organization will be known as the United Trade and Labor Assembly of Louisville.

Frankfort, Ky.—"Bill" Hatfield, of Pike county, the last of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, one of the most famous of the bloody Kentucky feuds, has been paroled by the prison commission.

## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### Berea College Fair for Fireside Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 9, 1908, the College Commencement Day, in Room 4, Lincoln Hall.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you will show your skill and may have an opportunity to sell something.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 8, or from 7 to 10 a. m. Wednesday June 9, 1908.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 3, 1908, and must be the product of the person to whom the premium is paid. For instance the premium will be paid to the WEAVER OF A COVERLID and not to the person owing it or the material from which it was made.

No premium will be given two years in succession to the same person.

#### YOUNG WOMEN! ATTENTION!

As we desire to encourage the younger women to weave, the premiums on Rag Rugs are offered this year only to weavers under twenty years of age.

If any weaver under twenty years of age should be awarded a premium on a coverlid, one dollar will be added to the usual premium.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hickory or oak-split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well made. The size should not be over that of a half-hushel and smaller ones will find a ready sale.

The expenses of the Home-Spun Fair are borne by the Department of Fire Side Industries and we find it necessary to charge 10 per cent commission on all sales made.

#### PREMIUMS OFFERED

	1st	2nd
Home-spun and home-woven Coverlets.	\$2.00	
Home-spun Table Spreads.		
Coverlid Patterns.	.50	
Linen.	.50	
Cotton.	.50	
Home-spun Pillow Covers.		
Coverlid Patterns.	.50	
Linen.	.50	
Cotton.	.50	
Linen yards.	.50	
Pinned Linen Yards.	.50	
Plain Linen Yards.	.50	
Rag Rugs, figured borders.	.50	
Rag Rugs, carpet weave.	.50	
Hickory or Oak Split, melon-shaped Baskets.	2.00	1.00
Ax-handled split-bottom Chair.	.50	.25
Hand-made Rustic Chair.	1.50	.75
Hand-made Rustic Chair.	1.50	.75

No premiums are offered for Linsey or Linen which contains less than eight yards. Only second premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones are entered.

Committee on Home Spun Fair.

#### JACKSON COUNTY.

##### ANNVILLE

Anville, May 10.—Quite a crowd attended singing at Conway Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson attended church at Lite Sunday.—R. E. Rader, R. A. Johnson and Charlie Medlock went fishing Saturday night.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker filled his regular appointment at Chilquaplin Rough church Saturday and Sunday.—L. C. Little, nominee for sheriff, it. A. Johnson, G. W. Davidson and several others were in McKee Saturday on business.—John Johnston will retain the agency for the McCormick mowing machines and Weber wagons. Go to him for the best goods and the best prices.—Mr. Lee J. Webb, who has been sick for the past few days is improving.—Most of the farmers in this vicinity have their corn planted.

##### FONTOWN.

Foxtown, May 1.—Mr. N. J. Coylo says while he was defeated in the recent Jackson County primary for the nomination for County Clerk that he received more votes at Chestnut Flat, his voting place, than any other candidate for any office received in any voting place in the county.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Williams of Alcorn have returned home here from their winter home near Leesburg, Fla.—Cora wife of John Johnson died April 30th and was buried by the side of her brother who died a short time ago. Cora was a good woman, liked by every one.—The infant child of Mack Morris died April 30th and was buried in the Steele Burying ground May 1st.—Mr. N. J. Coylo returned from Louisville today where he has been buying goods.—J. R. Blanton of Drip Rock was in Louisville this week buying goods.—N. J. Coyle purchased from J. R. Gabbard a nice boundary of white and chestnut oak timber for railroad ties.

#### GARRARD COUNTY.

##### POINT LEVEL

Paint Lick, May 9.—Mrs. Sam Eden who has been very poorly for some time is better.—Uncle Bob Kidd is out again after an illness of six or eight months.—O. L. Gabbard and family were the guests of J. H. Gabbard at Berea last Tuesday.—Mrs.

Susie Halcomb who has been sick so long is out again.—Chester Blanton was the guest of his sister Mrs. O. L. Gabbard last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Steve Halcomb and Miss Emily Renfro were the guests of Mrs. Ruth Davis last Sunday.—Farmers are progressing nicely with their crops in this vicinity.—Miss Pearl Botkins and Miss Fanny Kidd were the guests of Mrs. Lon Stowe last Saturday.—Children at this place are practicing for Children's Day which will come off in June.—Uncle Mordica Ballard died at the home of his son Palestine, April 27th. He was eighty-three years of age and has been a citizen of Garrard County for several years. He was respected by all who knew him. He leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

#### OWSLEY COUNTY.

##### ISLAND CITY

Island City, May 8.—Arthur Bryant a. & G. J. Gentry returned from Richmond Wednesday.—J. E. Eversole of Booneville attended Federal Court at Richmond last week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hoskins of Blake were welcome visitors at A. B. Carmack's Saturday and Sunday.—Albert Bowman has announced that he will preach for the people at Walnut Grove the fourth Sunday in May and invites everybody to come out. It would be good to see a large crowd out and see one time pass without some drunk man or boy stumbling and staggering thru the crowd as has been in the past.—There are moonshine stills in full blast in this neighborhood. No one seems to take an interest in putting such lawless things aside, what can the good citizens promise their boys and girls while drunkenness is common, even at preaching and Sunday school. Even the thirteen year old boys are found lying in a drunken stupor along the roadside. And no efforts are being made to stop this business.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey of Sturgon left Thursday for Oklahoma to assist in a surgical operation on his sister who is not expected to live.

#### GABBDARD

Gabbard, May 8.—Farmers are busy planting corn owing to the pretty weather.—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Wilder of Ricetown spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gabbard. Neal is the noted fox hunter of this community.—Albert Gabbard had a log rolling recently, getting his logs rolled in a half day.—Wm. Huff was on Cow Creek Friday on business.—J. L. Gabbard and W. B. Gabbard are planning a fishing expedition.—Eugene Garrett and Bertie Combs of Ricetown were quietly married April 9th.—Jas. R. Gabbard and sisters Pearl and Lucy and Cassie Combs visited relatives on Cow Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Sturd Bowman of Betty Bowman Branch is very poorly. He is ninety years old.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Friday on business.—Dan Robinson has just returned from Richmond where he has been on legal business.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard has been visiting her grandpa, Bowman who is on the sick list.—Misses Brownlee and McGaffick of Cow Creek visited Misses Pearl and Lucy Gabbard last Wednesday night.

#### CLAY COUNTY.

##### VINE

Vine, May 5.—Died at her home April 25, Mrs. Ceatle Wilder, wife of Jack Wilder. She was the loving mother of eight children. Her loss will be great in our neighborhood as she always spoke a kind word to all. Her illness lasted for eight weeks. We extend our sincere sympathy to the sorrow stricken family in their sad bereavement.

#### A FRIEND.

#### MADISON COUNTY

##### KINGSTON

Kingston, May 10.—Miss Joe Holland left last week for Nebraska to visit her relatives.—Mr. Eli Holland and Mrs. Rhire Hudson;—Messrs. C. Powell and Chester Parks, attended the play at the Opera House in Richmond Tuesday night given by the Madison Institute girls.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boen made a business trip to town last week.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the Hall. Everybody invited to attend.—Mr. Reed Haselwood who has been in Ohio for sometime has returned.—Misses Gussie Rucker, Fanny Jackson and Mr. Roy Hudson spent Sunday and Sunday night with Martha and Charley Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Riddle made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—Miss Kate Devour of Richmond spent few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Soper.—Mrs. Lawrence Powell and children spent a few days last week with J. C. Powell.—Mrs. Dr. Bales of Richmond visited her sister Mrs. Joe Hayes Saturday.

#### DREYFUS

Dreyfus, May 9.—Mr. F. M. Jones, made a business trip to Richmond Friday.—The Rev. Kale Camel preached at the Disciples church Saturday and Sunday and he also preached at Mr. James Derings Sunday evening in honor of his son who is very ill with consumption.—Mr. Willie Lane and family were guests of Mandy Carpenter last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Benge and Maggie Benge were the guests of Mr. Luther Kimmerlain and family last Saturday.—Miss Viola Baker was the guest of Miss Mirtie Kelley last Saturday.—Mr. Levi Kimmerlain was the guest of Mr. Luther Kimmerlain last Sunday.—Mrs. Laura Winkler and Eliza Rose were the guests of Mr. Flemon Rucker last Saturday.—Mr. Frank Winkler, salesman for Fothergill and Dyson's monumental work was at Big Hill last Saturday.—Miss Lucy Todd of Brassfield was the guest of Miss Beesie Todd last Sunday.—Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—Miss Candis Denny returned last Saturday from Redhouse where she has been visiting her sister.—Miss Beda Rubles of this place and Mr. Frank Hazelwood of Mote were quite married last Friday at Richmond.—Mr. Clifton Benge, who has been sick for the past two weeks is able to be out again.

III with consumption.—Mr. Willie Lane and family were guests of Mandy Carpenter last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Benge and Maggie Benge were the guests of Mr. Luther Kimmerlain and family last Saturday.—Miss Viola Baker was the guest of Miss Mirtie Kelley last Saturday.—Mr. Levi Kimmerlain was the guest of Mr. Luther Kimmerlain last Sunday.—Mrs. Laura Winkler and Eliza Rose were the guests of Mr. Flemon Rucker last Saturday.—Mr. Frank Winkler, salesman for Fothergill and Dyson's monumental work was at Big Hill last Saturday.—Miss Lucy Todd of Brassfield was the guest of Miss Beesie Todd last Sunday.—Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—Miss Candis Denny returned last Saturday from Redhouse where she has been visiting her sister.—Miss Beda Rubles of this place and Mr. Frank Hazelwood of Mote were quite married last Friday at Richmond.—Mr. Clifton Benge, who has been sick for the past two weeks is able to be out again.

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**Baking Powder**  
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Renders the food more wholesome and superior in lightness and flavor.

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

#### SALUDA SEMINARY

Saluda, N. C. May 9, 1909.

Editor of The Citizen:

Quite frequently since I have been here friends have written me asking something about the school work and myself. I decided that a greater number would be reached thru your columns.

Saluda is a small town, half way between Asheville, N. C. and Spartanburg, S. C. in the Blue Ridge.

One could not ask for better climate more beautiful weather and magnificent scenery.

The Seminary is the light of the town. It has a great influence on the inhabitants and surrounding country and is duly appreciated. There are eight on the Faculty and they are kept busy from early morning until late at night.

The class of students is very good. Most of them are from North and South Carolina and a few from Tennessee.

The boarding department is especially satisfying. All are very earnest and faithful workers. Every one

tries to get the most possible out of the years work. We have Sunday School in the Seminary and for Church visit the churches of the town. The Presbyterian church is open only a few months during the summer for the summer people, but the Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal are open all year. We go to one of these each Sunday. Out of the thirty-seven in the boarding department all profess faith in Christ except two.

The school will be greatly enlarged and beautified next year by a new dormitory for girls. The old one will be converted into a boy's dormitory and recitation rooms.

I must say that I have enjoyed every minute of this year's work, and expect to return here next year. I feel that it has been most profitable to me.

I often think of you all and instead of wishing that I could be with you, have wanted to bring you here with me.

With best wishes to all,  
Sincerely,  
Nina King.

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THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on tallow, tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better than anywhere else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:—

**No. 1:—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.

**No. 2:—The Farmers Rapid Calculator.** a thirly five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 25 cents. The CITIZEN \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.

**No. 3:—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with THE CITIZEN for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The CITIZEN \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.

**No. 4:—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Hance a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountaineers as he seen them. The book \$1.50. The CITIZEN \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.

**No. 5:—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The CITIZEN \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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**Breckinridge County**—Andrew Bowman, Athol.  
**Clay County**—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidel.

**Estill County**—Talitha Logdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Nalle M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.

**Jackson County**—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee, N. J.

Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tincher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. B. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.

**Laurel County**—O. P. Nelson, Templer.

**Madison County**—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyins.